Schuylkill County Centennial

Fiftieth Anniversary: First Defenders

1811

Y.M.C.A.

HOSPITAL

MISSION

CHILDRENS' HOME

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

1911

JULY 2-8 1911 • POTTSVILLE, PA.

Schuylkill County Centennial

Fiftieth Anniversary · First Defenders

1811

1911

COURT HOUSE

FIRST COURT HOUSE ORWIGSBURG

PRISON

COUNTY BUILDINGS

SECOND COURT HOUSE POTTSVILLE

JULY 2-8 1911 • POTTSVILLE, PA.

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1911

P.R.R. DEPOT

P.&R. AND J.C.RR. DEPOT

L.V., P.RWY. AND S.E.R. DEPOT

RAILWAY STATIONS

JULY 2-8 1911 • POTTSVILLE, PA.

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1811

1911

P. & R. C. & I. CO. SHOPS

TILT SILK MILL

EASTERN STEEL MILLS

INDUSTRIES

JULY 2-8 1911 • POTTSVILLE, PA.

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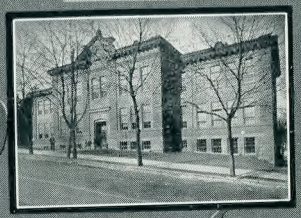
1811

CENTRE ST.

PATTERSON



GARFIELD

JACKSON ST.

SCHOOL HOUSES

1911

JULY 2-8 1911 • POTTSVILLE, PA.

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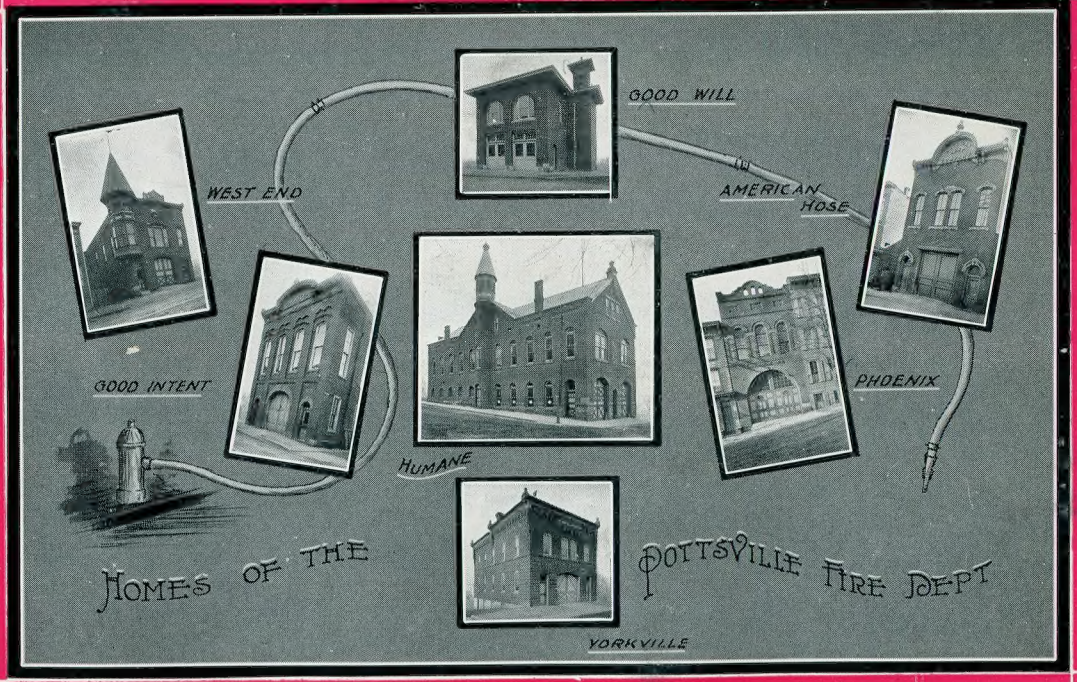
1911



1911

JULY 2-8 1911 • POTTSVILLE, PA.

Schuylkill County Centennial

Fiftieth Anniversary: First Defenders

1811 1911

MARKET STREET

BUSINESS SECTION

SOUTH CENTRE STREET

NORTH CENTRE STREET

STREET SCENES

JULY 2-8 1911 • POTTSVILLE, PA.

PUBLISHED BY THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRINTED BY
POTTSVILLE DAILY REPUBLICAN
MINERS' JOURNAL EVENING CHRONICLE

OLD HOME WEEK

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

AND

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF

POTTSVILLE

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Schuylkill County Centennial

Fiftieth Anniversary - First Defenders

JULY 2-8 1911 • POTTSVILLE, PA.

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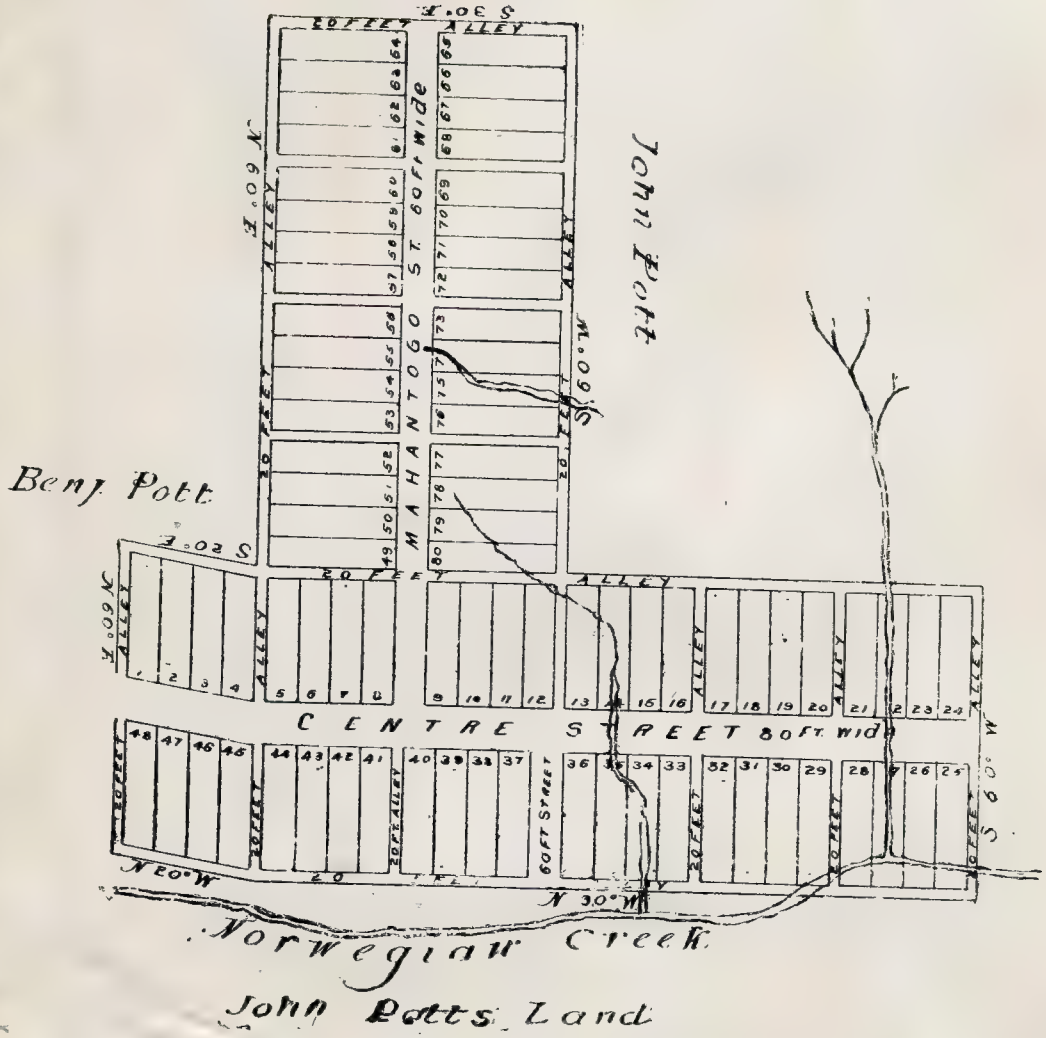


John Pott's Original Plan of Pottsville, 1816.

Why We Celebrate

POTTSVILLE'S Old Home Week Celebration, Sept. 2nd to 8th, 1906, is the outcome of a general desire on the part of the residents for an occasion to revive old, and make new, acquaintanceships, to broaden the views and extend the spirit of good fellowship among our people, to familiarize the present generation with the history of the past and happenings of the earlier days, and last, but not least, to bring Pottsville, its business and home attractions, prominently before the public. With this end in view we here tersely state a few facts.

The Pottsville of today is a modern equipped and thoroughly enterprising industrial, mining and railroad centre located in the eastern central section of Pennsylvania, and is admirably adapted for all classes of business ventures and attractive for residential location.

At Pottsville are located the headquarters of the mining department of the Reading Co., (controlling over 60 per cent. of the anthracite coal trade, having an output of 35,000,000 tons per year) with its principal offices, supply depots, shops, etc., for both the mining and railroad departments; the Penna. R. R. also has here very important railroad shops, and distributing departments for quite a number of mining companies and individual coal operations nearby working in harmony with it and using its lines; this is likewise the case with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and Coal Companies. Plans are now being prepared for largely increasing the coal mining operations in this vicinity and which, we are officially assured, within the next decade will be on a scale of immense magnitude, vastly excelling all other mining sections.

All three of our railroad corporations have an extensive freight and passenger service in and out of Pottsville, whereby this town is placed within two hours of Phila. and four hours of New York, with fast trains east to Mauch Chunk and Allentown, west to Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and north to Williamsport, Erie, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Buffalo. All told Pottsville has about 150 arriving and departing passenger trains daily.

There is a very complete electric railway system connecting the numerous towns and villages within a radius of ten miles, and arrangements are nearing completion for the extension of these lines and their ultimate consolidation into trunk line systems that will bring Pottsville into very close connection by electric transportation facilities with all of the prominent important sections for hundreds of miles around, including the greatest centers of the nation.

The town has a very efficient modern equipped volunteer fire department; a thorough system of public schools, our high school scholars frequently entering, without any preparatory training, the very highest colleges of the land; our water supply is unsurpassed as to quality and never failing as to quantity; the town is lighted by both gas and electricity furnished by local corporations; there are churches of all denominations having a wide range of influence, while our leading musical organization, the Third Brigade Band has an unexcelled reputation; there is also a public steam heating system; numerous ice manufacturing plants; steam laundries; and immense artificial lakes at Tumbling Run for the summer and winter pleasure of the people.

Besides the immense plant of the Eastern Steel Co., there are very large meat packing houses; nut and bolt works; an extensive silk mill; a dozen or more shirt, stocking and underwear factories; also breweries, planing mills, shoe, vehicle, broom, tobacco and cigar factories; and many small industries; a number of busy wholesale houses; and a most excellent system of retail stores of every kind; a public hospital; childrens' home; benevolent society; childrens' mission, and other philanthropic institutions, besides several large amusement houses, public halls, libraries, gymnasium and Y. M. C. A.

Pottsville has a very able aggregation of attorneys, mining engineers, school teachers, and other professional men; a business college; several private schools and other special educational advantages.

The town is also the headquarters for some large outside manufacturers, notably those engaged extensively in the timber trade, some prominent firms maintaining their offices here and having plants here and at far distant points throughout the States.

The local banks, of which there are five, are trustworthy, accommodating, and among the strongest in the land.

There are three enterprising daily newspapers, the "Pottsville Daily Republican," edited by J. H. Zerbey; the "Evening Chronicle," edited by Charles Meyers; the "Miners' Journal," edited by August Knecht; in addition to these there are a number of excellent weekly publications.

In the census of 1900 Pottsville had 17,100 inhabitants, but there has been a very remarkable increase in the past few years, and it is safe to now estimate the town's population at 22,000.

Immediately adjoining Pottsville are a number of boroughs, whose lines are contiguous, and for all of which Pottsville is the business center.

According to Boyd's Directory, the official authority, 40,000 are served by letter carriers of Pottsville, and that was before the recent general boom in this and adjoining parts of the coal region started, so that it is pretty safe these days to estimate that within a six mile radius of our town there are close to 60,000 people, all of whom are highly prosperous, a very large proportion owning their own homes, well educated, thrifty and orderly, much above the average, and far superior in every way to the usual conceptions of the class of people who are supposed to reside in a mining, manufacturing and railroad community like Pottsville.

Owing to its superior railroad facilities, closeness to the distributing market centers, and because of the unusually intelligent class of working and business people predominating, Pottsville is a very desirable place for the location of new manufactories and general enterprises, which will be largely encouraged by the Merchants' Association and the Board of Trade in conjunction with the liberally disposed citizens.

J. H. ZERBEY,
Chairman Committee on Invitation.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 22, 1906.

Old Home Week Committees

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Headquarters, Rooms 1 and 3, No. 7 North Centre Street

GENERAL CHAIRMAN—CHAS. P. HOFFMAN
No. 7 South Centre Street

SECRETARY—WM. H. ENT
"Daily Republican"

VICE CHAIRMAN—A. W. SCHALCK
No. 318 W. Market Street

TREASURER—JOHN W. CONRAD
No. 107 E. Market Street

Chairmen of Committees Forming the Executive Committee

K. C. WILSON—Finance

C. H. SUNDAY—Transportation

S. B. EDWARDS—Program and Amusements

A. W. SCHALCK—Publicity

REV. S. L. WHITMORE, D. D.—Religious Exercises

CAPT. E. D. SMITH—Parade

GEO. JUNGKURTH—Hotels and Accommodations

J. H. ZERBEY—Invitation and Entertainment

W. ED. BEARSTLER—Emblem and Advertising

CHAS. HAUSSMAN—Decoration and Attractions

FREDERIC GERHARD—Music

JOHN STOUT—Trades and Unions

JOHN JOHNSON—Prizes and Premiums

ED. S. STINE—Burgess—Borough Representative

COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

FINANCE—K. C. Wilson, Chairman; F. S. Freiler, J. N. Hodgson, J. J. McKinstry, John Raring, G. C. Schrink, W. L. Marquardt, H. J. Herbein, Israel Rubinsky, S. H. Gore, W. F. Scheerer, W. E. Lecher, D. C. Pritchard, Levi Hummel, W. G. Seltzer, Sr., J. W. Fleet, J. A. Medlar, John Hock and Daniel Duffy.

Sub Committee of Finance.

Appeals—Daniel Duffy, Chairman; H. J. Herbein, F. S. Freiler, G. C. Schrink and S. H. Gore.

INVITATION AND RECEPTION—J. H. Zerbey, Chairman; Chas. Meyers, Hon. O. P. Bechtel, Hon. A. L. Shay, A. W. Sheafer, S. H. Kaercher, W. K. Woodbury, F. G. Clemens, C. A. Snyder, D. H. Seibert, J. S. Ulmer, F. W Boyer, J. M. Harris, W. D. Pollard, C. G. Miller, J. Miehle, W. M. Fausset, J. H. Zimmerman, A. H. Halberstadt, A. Robertson, W. McQuail, W. A. Hewes, E. L. Herndon, G. E. Farquhar, W. H. Lewis and W. F. Shepherd.

PROGRAM AND AMUSEMENT—S. B. Edwards, Chairman; W. C. Wilson, R. A. Freiler, M. H. Spicker, G. W. Ryon, John Dengler, Charles Haussman, Percival Boltz and John Johnson.

Sub Committees of Program and Amusements.

Old Home Week Ball—T. P. Powers, Chairman; E. M. Bergan, C. A. Whitehouse, Henry Dirschedl and Prof. B. S. Simonds.

Fireworks—A. B. Cochran, Chairman; P. D. Helms, Chas. Haussman, Paul Dengler, W. B. Fegley.

TRANSPORTATION—C. H. Sunday, Chairman; W. E. Bussom, Harry Keiber, F. B. Lasher, W. C. Folweiler, G. F. Moore and J. O. Spotts.

DECORATION AND ATTRACTIONS—Charles Haussman, Chairman; W. L. Schmidt, G. Greenwald, W. G. Allan, F. L. Cooch, H. Dierschedl, John Murphy, Hiram Davies, H. Jungkurth and C. Messersmith.

PUBLICITY—A. W. Schalck, Chairman; E. L. Clifford, R. C. Shearer, August Knecht, Fred. Wetter, Sr., F. C. O'Connor, D. C. Henning, D. G. Lubold and G. B. Stichter.

MUSIC—Frederic Gerhard, Chairman; C. D. Rishel, Clyde Allan, A. D. Knittle, George Seltzer, F. A. Lotz, S. Hormann, S. W. Unger, Leo Schwarze and Claude Hartzell.

EMBLEMS AND ADVERTISING—W. Ed. Bearstler, Chairman; H. C. Hoffman, P. L. Knowlton, J. A. Bechtel, Fred. Wetter, Jr., J. Refowich and A. J. Benson.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES—Rev. S. L. Whitmore, D. D., Chairman; E. V. Jones, Daniel Nagle, P. K. Filbert, Adam Dietrich, W. H. Warmkessel, M. H. Spicker, C. E. Snyder, J. H. Zimmerman, J. D. Randolph, Conrad Hock, H. J. Herbein and the Ministers of the respective congregations.

COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

TRADES AND UNIONS—John Stout, Chairman; Fred. Shoenfelder, Harry Hill, Harry Helms, Roy Hartlein, James Hunter, John Hayes, Jere. Brennan, David J. Davis, Frank Hoffman, Guy Reinhart, S. M. F. Glover.

HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATIONS—G. W. Jungkurth, Chairman; D. McGuigan, Wm. Gould, R. E. Coogan, W. H. Kline, F. Bonawitz, J. H. Dinger and H. J. Ney.

PRIZES AND PREMIUMS—John Johnson, Chairman; H. W. Lord, George Moyer, James Kingsbury and Wm. Prifer.

PARADES—Capt E. D. Smith, Chairman.

Sub Committees on Parades.

Labor Day—Same committee as Trades and Unions.

Cavalcade and Corso—Dr. Frank McCarthy, Harry Halberstadt, Joe Nichter, Dr. Swaving, Will Boone and George Smith.

Civic—E. S. Stine, Chief Burgess, Chairman; H. S. Davies, G. C. Schrink, J. N. Rich, Philip Bomm, J. G. Lowrey, G. W. Jungkurth, J. R. Saylor, C. G. Reed, Frank Gottschall, C. L. Eberle, G. S. Streigel, J. A. Noecker, Jonathan Miller, E. J. Wildermuth, George Wertley, Nicholas Mies, G. J. Smith, W. H. Sterner, W. D. Williams, J. F. Hanney, T. J. Brennan, Leonard Schuettler.

Industrial Division—F. L. Cooch, Chairman; H. L. Hoops, C. J. Reith, W. B. Straub, G. D. Roseberry, J. M. Harris, A. W. Sterner, W. A. Womer, J. A. Kreig, G. J. Smith, I. V. Dyer, F. H. Hause.

Floats—W. A. Womer, Chairman; W. D. Williams, Walter Straub, E. S. Stine, J. R. Saylor.

Automobile Parades—John Reber, Chairman. By the owners of automobiles in town and county.

Military Division—Col. N. S. Farquhar, Chairman; Maj. G. H. Halberstadt, Maj. John Owens, Capt. G. R. Kalbach, Capt. J. W. Hoepstine, Capt. Baird Halberstadt, Lieut. G. W. Farquhar, Col. Daniel Nagle, Col. D. M. Mellon, Com. A. L. Eckert, Capt. Geo. Dyson, Frank Bannan, Com. Chas. Kerschner and Com. Harry F. Graeff.

Firemen's Division—Timothy Sullivan, Chairman; John Bushar, A. H. Wilson, W. W. Martin, H. L. Goulden, C. F. Muehlhof, Jas. Lynaugh.

Mardi Gras—In charge of "The Elks": H. H. Seltzer, Chairman; E. L. Cake, Samuel Potts, T. F. Hopkins, W. E. Quinlan, R. J. Mills, Dr. J. H. Swaving, Dr. J. W. Seltzer, Dr. G. W. Farquhar, J. T. Werner, C. A. Whitehouse, E. M. Burgan, R. J. Mills and D. D. Moore.

"Something doing every minute—We are glad you're with us."

Program of Events

Old Home Week, Pottsville, Penna., Sept. 2 to 8, 1906

OPENING DAY

Sunday, Sept. 2

THE LORD'S DAY

Services in all churches at the usual hours, with sermons appropriate to the occasion.

See Program Pages 14, 15, 16 for Details.

Y. M. C. A. services, for men only, at the Academy of Music, 3:45 P. M.

LABOR DAY

Monday, Sept. 3

FOR THOSE WHO HELP TO MAKE POTTSVILLE GREATER

MIDNIGHT—Booming of cannon. Grand illumination of decorations. Parade of committeemen and citizens with Third Brigade Band to Garfield Square. Choral opening by the Liederkranz. Kidnapping of the Burgess. Parade over illuminated streets.

8:30 to 9 A. M.—Patriotic airs on the chimes of Trinity Episcopal Church, South Centre street.

9 O'clock—At the tap of fire alarm, blowing of every steam whistle, and ringing of bells for five minutes. Parade of school children.

9:30—Assembly at Garfield Square. Prayer, Rev. S. L. Whitmore, D. D. Presentation to the Executive Committee of key and freedom of city by Burgess Ed. S. Stine. Acceptance of same by Chairman Chas. P. Hoffman. Unfurling of the colors. Star Spangled Banner by school children, the Liederkranz and general chorus accompanied by the Third Brigade Band.

Five minute addresses by Hon. A. L. Shay, K. C. Wilson and Prof. S. A. Thurlow.

"America," by children, societies and Third Brigade Band.

March, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," by massed band of 150 or more men returning to Executive Committee headquarters.

10:30 A. M.—LABOR PARADE.

2 O'clock P. M.—Water fete, aquatic sports, dancing at pavilion—Tumbling Run.

7:30 O'clock P. M.—Illumination of boat houses and boat carnival parade. Dancing at pavilion—Tumbling Run.

8 O'clock P. M.—Old Home Week Ball at Union Hall, promenade concert by Seltzer's orchestra. 8:30 to 9—Grand march followed by the Coronation of Queen and Presentation of Diamond Ring.

8 O'clock to 10 P. M.—Band concerts—Commonwealth Band of Harrisburg, on Garfield Square; "Our Band" of Shamokin, at Centre Street Grammar School Park; Third Brigade Band at Second and Mahantongo, P. & R. C. & I. building.

CITIZENS' DAY

Tuesday, Sept. 4

FOR THE MEN WHO MAKE "GREATER POTTSVILLE"

11:00 A. M.—Cavalcade and Corso.

2:00 P. M.—CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL PARADE.

8:30 P. M.—$1,000.00 Firework Display from Lawton's Hill—All Aerial.

8:00 to 10:00 P. M—Band Concerts.

Philharmonic Band of Reading, Garfield Square.

Hamburg Band, Federal Building, 2nd and Norwegian.

Third Brigade Band, Centre Street, Grammar School Park.

MILITARY AND FIREMEN'S DAY

Wednesday, Sept. 5

FOR THE PROTECTORS OF OUR HOMES

11:00 A. M.—AUTOMOBILE PARADE

By Automobile Owners of Town and County.

2:00 P. M.—GRAND MILITARY and FIREMEN PAGEANT.

8:00 P. M.—MARDI-GRAS and FANTASTIC PARADE.

Executive Committee Bands for the day

9th Regiment Band of Wilkes-Barre

Liberty Band of Hazleton

Third Brigade Band

American Drum Corp

OLD SETTLER'S DAY

Thursday, Sept. 6

FOR OUR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS

PICNICS, PARTIES AND DANCES

CIRCUS DAY.

Friday, Sept. 7

WE ARE ALL CHILDREN AGAIN

Walter L. Main's Big Shows and Circus

Col. Cummins' Wild West Indian Congress

Educated Wild Beasts—Fire and Flame Exhibitions

Parade 10:30 A. M.

Performance 2:00 o'clock and 8:00 o'clock P. M.

NOTE—Routes of parades, marshals and their aides, and all other matters pertaining published in pamphlet form CAN BE HAD AT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS.

Special trains leave Pottsville every evening at 10:30 in all directions and on all roads.

The Official Program of Religious Services

FOR OLD HOME WEEK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER SECOND
IN ALL THE CHURCHES OF POTTSVILLE

RELIGIOUS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Mahantongo and Third Sts.
REV. JOHN H. EASTMAN, D. D.
Pastor.

Morning service 10:30 o'clock.
Sunday school 11:45 a. m.
Christian Endeavor meeting 7 p. m.
Evening service 7:45 o'clock.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.
Fourth and Mahantongo Sts.
REV. F. J. McGOVERN, Rector.

Regular masses at 7:00, 8:00 and 10:30 o'clock, with special reference to the occasion and the events of Old Home Week.

TRINITY CHURCH (Episcopal).
S. Centre St. and Howard Ave.
REV. JAS. F. POWERS, D. D.,
Rector Emeritus.
REV. HOWARD W. DILLER, Rector

Holy Communion 7:30 a. m.
Sunday school 9:30 a. m.
Litany, Holy Communion with sermon by Rev. James F. Powers, D. D., Rector Emeritus, 10:30 a. m.
Evening Prayer 7:30 p. m.

The church will be open daily during Old Home Week and an invitation is extended to visitors and others to come apart awhile and rest and pray.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH.
North Third Street.
REV. J. H. Umbenhen, Ph. D., Pastor.

Organized in the year 1834. Served by the following pastors: Revs. Wm. G. Minnig, F. Waltz, Dr. C. Nanz, Julius Ehrhardt, Wm. Hoppe, C. F. Lampe, Dr. G. A. Hinterleitner.

Services appropriate to Old Home Week will be held in the morning at 10:45, in German; in the evening at 7:30, in English.

Old members and friends who return for Old Home Week are cordially invited to join in the services of this, one of the oldest churches in town.

The Sunday School session will be held at 9:30 a. m. Old teachers and scholars will be heartily welcomed.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.
Market Street, above Ninth.
REV. A. F. DREISBACH, Ph. D.,
Pastor.

Sunday School, 9:15 a. m. Reunion of former officers and scholars.

Sermon and reading an historical sketch, 10:30 a. m. Text, Eccl. 3:15.

C. E. meeting, 7:00 p. m. Sermon, 7:45 p. m. Text, Eccl. 7:10.

Special music by the choir. Congregational singing will be appropriate to the occasion.

A cordial invitation is extended to all former members and the public in general, to worship with us in the mother church of the Reformed people in this community.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH.
REV. F. W. LONGINUS, Rector.
REV. JOS. A. SCHAEFER,
Vice Rector.

The services for the first Sunday in September will be as follows:

Low Mass with sermon at 8 a. m.
High Mass with sermon at 3 p. m.
During the week, Mass at 7:30 a. m.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Market Street, Cor. of Fifth.
REV. F. J. MILMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.

Special Old Home Week services will be observed throughout the day. At 9:45 the regular session of the Sabbath school. At 10:45 the pastor will preach an appropriate sermon, and the choir will render special music. A 7 p. m. an "Old Home" meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. will be held. At 7:45 an "Old Home" meeting will

be held in the church, and two or three of the senior members will speak. The church will be open every day and evening throughout the week, and all are invited to come in to rest and pray.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH.
Market Street, above Third.
REV. S. L. WHITMORE, D. D., Pastor.

Re-union of pastors and congregation.

Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sunday school at 2 p. m. Re-union of teachers and scholars.

C. E. S. at 6:30 p. m. Cordial invitation to old and new members.

All former pastors will be present and take part in the services. They are the following: Rev. John A. Hoffheins, D. D., Rev. John P. Stein, D. D., Rev. A. R. Bartholomew, D. D., and Rev. S. E. Stofflet. These served the congregation from 1868 to 1899.

Special music by augmented choir.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
South Centre St., Near Union.
REV. EDWIN HOWARD ROMIG, Minister.

The Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. will tender a reception to scholars and teachers of former years. Two addresses by S. S. veterans on the Sunday school of fifty years ago. The pastor will speak on "The Twentieth Century Sunday School."

At 11 o'clock the regular services. The Rev. C. S. Haman, an ex-Bishop of the Church, will preach on "Reminiscences of Ye Olden Days." Rev. Mr. Haman was pastor from 1861 to 1863. After the sermon a re-union of former members will be held.

At 7:45 p. m. Rev. S. S. Chubb, pastor from 1867-'69, will deliver the sermon. There will be special music at all services. Every effort will be made to accord all a heartfelt welcome.

ZION CHURCH, EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.
West Arch Street, near Fourth.
REV. J. F. WHITE, Pastor.

Sermons at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

Y. P. A. devotional service at 6:45 p. m.

The church will be open during the week for quiet meditation and private devotion.

German prayer service on the steps and sidewalk on Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. English service Thursday at 7:45 p. m.

When fatigued and warm, a seat in the shade affords rest and comfort. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Seventh and Mahantongo Streets.
REV. A. J. HALL, Pastor.

Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip at 10 a. m.

Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Bible School at 11:45 a. m.

B. Y. P. U. service at 6:30 p. m.

Week-day prayer service Thursday at 7:45 p. m.

A number of former pastors will be present, including the Revs. J. A. Metz, J. W. Sullivan and F. W. Overheiser.

ST. JOSEPH CHURCH.
Fourth and Howard Avenue.
REV. PETER MICHETTI, Rector.

Sunday Mass at 10:30 a. m.

Service and Benediction at 4 p. m.

Week-day services at 7 a. m.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Fourth and Market Sts.
Rev. William H. Lindemuth, D. D., Pastor.

Old Home Sunday will be celebrated with appropriate exercises. A cordial invitation is extended to all who desire to worship with us.

Morning worship, 10:30—Old folks' service. Special sermon to the aged. Music and flowers.

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.—Special program.

Evening worship, 7:30—Sermon to Firemen. Subject, "The Workingman's Friends."

By invitation the representatives of the fire companies of the town will be present. All visiting firemen and their friends are cordially invited.

Organ recital at 7 p. m. by Prof. R. S. Hormann. Large chorus and orchestra.

Prayer meeting in the Chapel Thursday evening at 7:45.

A welcome to all who des're to share our fellowship and privileges.

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH.
West Laurel Street.
REV. J. W. RANDOLPH, Pastor.

10:30 a. m.—A gathering at the church of all its aged and worn members, who will testify as to their Christian experience. Song, "Gathering Home." Sermon by one of the former pastors.

2:30 p. m.—Sunday school.

8:30 p. m.—The general assembly; sermon by Rev. C. H. Fariera. Songs by the congregation.

Spiritual bless'ngs are earnestly prayed for.

TEMPLE OHEB ZEDEK.
West Arch St., bet. Third and Fourth.
REV. DR. ABRAHAM GELLER, Minister.

Regular services Saturday at 8 a. m.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Sunday services at 3 p. m. Special services for Old Home Week Saturday and Sunday.

An invitation is extended to all visitors to come and worship with us.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Market Street, Above Fifth.
REV. W. F. RENTZ, Pastor.

Preaching 10:30 a. m., Rev. S. A. Holman, D. D., pastor from 1859-1861.

S. S. Rally-Day service at 2 p. m. A special program. A number of ex-superintendents and S. S. workers expected to deliver brief addresses.

Senior and Junior C. E. S. at 6:30 p. m. Special programs. Ex-members earnestly invited to be with us.

Preaching 7:30 p. m., Rev. John Q. McAtee, pastor. from 1871-1877. Spec'al music programs at all the services.

Re-union of ex-members of the church and of all her auxiliaries will be a leading feature in all the services.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.
Centre and Union Streets.
First Reader, GEORGE M. RISHEL.
Second Reader, MRS. AURELIA L. RISHEL.

Sunday School at 10:00 a. m.

Church Services at 10:45 a. m.

Lesson sermon, subject, "Substance."

Wednesday evening meeting at 8:00 o'clock

All are welcome.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
No. 311 W. Market St.
GEORGE W. GOODWIN, Gen. Sec'y.

The rooms will be open to all visitors during Old Home Week, and all will receive a cordial welcome.

The Association will hold a service in the Academy of Music at 3:45 p. m., to which all men are invited. The address will be delivered by a prominent speaker. A special program of music will be rendered.

Services Sunday September 9. Themes suggested: "Lessons of Old Home Week," "The Church and the Home."

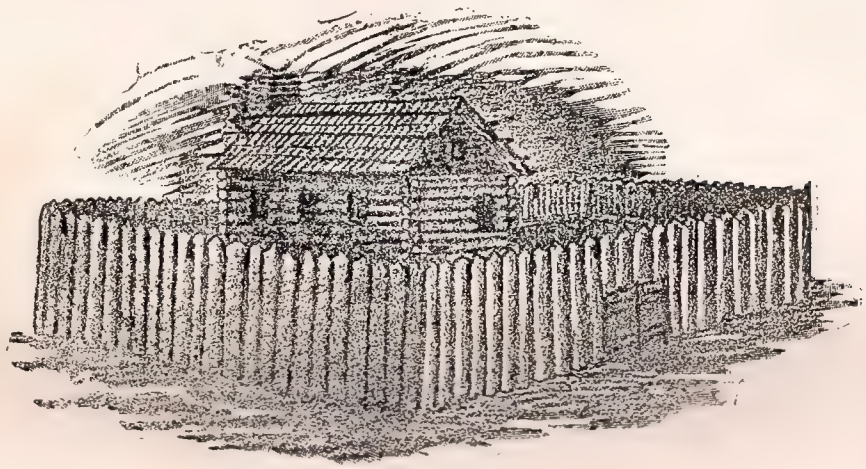
P. R. R. Y. M. C. A.
Rooms Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Station, N. Coal Street.
G. W. WOODSIDE, General Secretary.

The courtesies and privileges of the Association are extended to all visitors to Pottsville during Old Home Week.

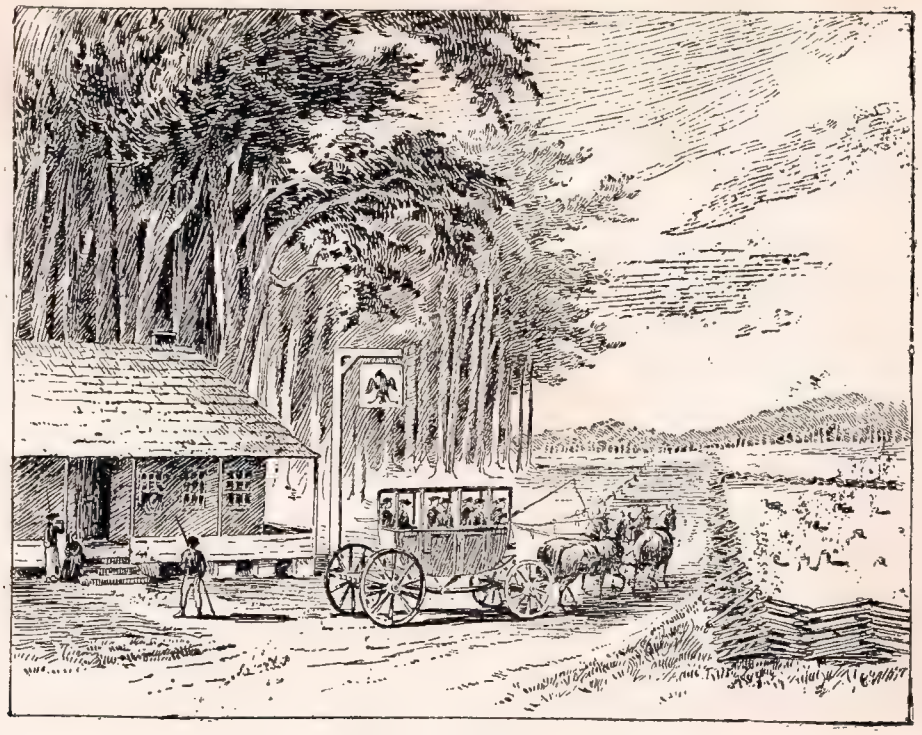
Vocal and instrumental program will be rendered at 4:00 p. m. Short address by former Secretary, S. B. Dunkel, and others. The program will be of interest to all. Come! Men and Women. All are welcome.

Shekelliny.

The father of Logan, the great vice king of the Delaware or Lenni Lenape Indians, who inhabited all Eastern Pennsylvania. He died at Shamokin in the year 1748, in the presence of the Rev. David Zeisberger, a Moravian missionary. He was succeeded by Teidyuscung, known as "The War Trumpet," the great Indian orator.



A typical French and Indian War fort such as were built along the Blue Mountain frontier in the year 1756, Forts Lebanon at Auburn, Allen on the Lehigh, and Henry South of Pinegrove, were much larger.



The Old Stage Coach.

Regina Hartman Grinding Corn for Her Indian Captor.

Early Annals of Pottsville

What seest thou else
In the dark backward and abysm of Time?
Shakespeare "The Tempest," Act I, Scene 2.

BY D. C. HENNING

Published Under the Auspices of the Executive Committee of
Pottsville's Old Home Week, Sept. 2-8, 1906

Preface

If the reader of this little book open its pages with the sole expectation of finding here recorded a history of Pottsville, he will close it a disappointed searcher after knowledge. The author's apology will surely be accepted when he openly confesses, as he now does, his lack of knowledge, and the lack of time for the acquisition of such knowledge, as would warrant him to make the attempt to write such a history. But if the reader cares to possess himself of some of the ancient annals of our borough and of its site, related in a disconnected manner, and will bear with the author in his manner and style of treatment, then to those who love to look back into the dim past, to reflect upon the lives and environment of the forefathers of the town and its vicinity, it may, it is hoped, not prove to be an utter disappointment.

Introduction

After the writer had written this book, he was told by his friends that every complete book should have an introduction; and as this is the first book the author has ever made, he will at their suggestion try to make it more complete. The author is aware of the fact that we live under the influences of the Baconian philosophy, but he confesses that he has not good understanding thereof. One of the Baconian propositions the author understands but is never guided by. It is as follows: "'Antiquitas saeculi juventus mundi.' These times are the ancient times, when the world is ancient, and not those which we account ancient or dine retrogrado, by a computation backward from ourselves." This proposition is very ably defended by other great men. For instance, George Hakewill, a great philosopher, in an "Apologie or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World." This was written in 1627, one year after the death of the great philosopher. "As in the little, so in the great, world, reason will tell you that old age or antiquity is to be counted by the farther distance from the beginning, and the nearer approach to the end—the times wherein we now live being in propriety of speech the most ancient since the world's creation." Pascal, the great French philosopher, said to have been the wisest man in the world next to Solomon, states it thus: "For as old age is that period of life most remote from infancy, who does not see that old age in this universal man ought not to be sought in times nearest his birth, but in those most remote from it." This he says in his preface to his treatise on Vacuum.

So late as 1847 Whewell, in his "Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," reiterates the thought in the following language: "It is worthy of remark that a thought which is often quoted from Francis Bacon occurs in Bruno's 'Cena di Cenere,' published in 1584: I mean the notion that the later times are more aged than the earlier." Even the great late Laureate of England sang it in rhythmic measure. In his "Day Dream" we find the following couplet:

"We are ancients on the earth,
And in the morning of the time."

What would be the fate of the "poor devil author" who would follow this teaching—if, for instance, he were to stand on his head and proclaim to all the world that our "lovely young fair" are all of them ancients, and to pay them the higher compliment he would call them all antiquated. Alas, he would not live to write another book—they would poison him—he would sink down into a premature grave, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Away back in the 50's of the past century, James Aiken, the first schoolmaster the author ever saw (he was an aged and wise man, and came from Maine, and whose

greatest literary feat was to write a poem on Thaddeus Stevens, which was published in the Philadelphia Press) taught him to look backward for ancient days, and still further backward for antiquity—he also taught him to become an Abolitionist at the same time. He has followed his sacred teachings and has computed time in his way, and has remained an Abolitionist ever since. Away with all your sober philosophies and tuneful poesies. (I am speaking personally now.) My heart is still with old "Jimmy" Aiken.

The newer generation of readers may think that too great stress is laid upon fixing certain dates in these papers, but the reader should know that these questions have been discussed for many, many years, and that many different conclusions have been arrived at. Especially is this true in the case of the first discovery of coal, and in the date of the early mining of coal in Pottsville. The author will add that the only premeditated untrue word written into this little book is the name "Jack," in one of the stage driver stories.

It was as late as Wednesday last past that the author was invited to write these annals. They are now all in the hands of the typewriter. It must not be thought that even this little knowledge and the means of getting it were acquired in this short space, for it has been the writer's pleasure to be in pursuit of this and kindred knowledge of the early annals of our county for some years last past. He is indebted to many who are now laid away and are at rest. They sleep the sleep of their forefathers.

A word here out of place. Surely the ocular demonstration of today is that the good works of the pioneer forefathers do follow them. The future of Pottsville lies with this and the forthcoming generation. May they emulate the spirit, the energy, the industry, and the example of the fathers—fear God and love their fellowman, and keep this a goodly heritage.

Saturday, August 4, 1906.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.

By the charter of Charles II, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., to his trustie and well beloved subject, William Penn, Esquire, sonne and heire of Sir William Penn, for the colony of Pennsylvania, the grantee was given power and authority to erect counties, &c., in the following words: "And we doe further for us, our heires and successors, give and grant unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assignees, free and absolute power to divide the said countrey and islands into townes, into boroughes and counties, etc.," whereupon William Penn did divide the Province into three counties, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester. The latter comprised all lands west and south of the Delaware and the Schuylkill; therefore the site of Pottsville was originally in Chester County.

When the legislative Council, on the 10th day of May, 1729, enacted the law erecting the County of Lancaster,

which included all the lands of the province lying westward of a straight line drawn northeasterly from the headwaters of Octorara Creek (near the southern borders) marked with blazed trees, to the river Schuylkill, then this placed us in Lancaster County.

By enactment of the same Council, approved the 11th day of March, 1752, the County of Berks was erected; this placed us within the limits of that county. By an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth approved March 1, 1811, the County of Schuylkill was erected out of portions of Berks and Northampton; this placed the site of Pottsville in Schuylkill County, and in 1851 it became the county seat.

Pottsville is situated partly within, but mostly on the north, east and west of the Schuylkill gap through Sharp mountain.* The main river Schuylkill flows along the southern border of the eastern portion of the town; the Norwegian Creek, a tributary flows southward through the entire town, cutting it nearly in halves. The westwardly portion of the town has grown unobstructedly near half way up the mountain. It is built up in numerous little valleys and scales some high hills. Although Sharp Mountain rises up over it some seven hundred feet, yet at no one point can more than about one-half of the town be seen. To the northward, some four miles distant, looms up the lofty crest of the beautiful Broad Mountain; to the eastward as far as the Delaware Water Gap; and to the westward, further than the eye can reach, to the banks of the Susquehanna, where it rolls so majestically to the sea.

The town has many close neighbors. The incorporated boroughs of Yorkville, Mt. Carbon, Palo Alto, and Port Carbon, are either built up to or hard by its borders. The greater Pottsville would include a population of about 25,000 inhabitants. Pottsville contains about 17,000 population.

*The German name for this mountain was Snideberg. The Indian name was a part of the Tuscarora mountains.

INDIAN SETTLEMENTS.

Schuylkill County was not a thickly populated community by the Indians. Whilst it doubtless afforded them one of the finest hunting grounds in the State, yet many portions of it were not suited for their agricultural pursuits, which consisted mainly in the raising of corn, melons, beans, and a few others of the staple products. Charles Lord told the writer in the year 1896 that when the early settlers settled Pottsville, they found on the square lying east of Centre and west of Railroad Street, between East Market and Callowhill, many evidences of former Indian habitation, such as pottery and other cooking utensils; and these early residents always stated that a permanent Indian residence had been there. One of the last of the Indians in this community is said to have been a brave, whose rude hut stood near Mount Hope. He passed out, and no one knew what became of him.

Another Indian settlement was located where the reservoir now is, in the Charles Baber cemetery. There stood through that hollow a large number of fruitful

white oak trees. A very main staple of food product for the Indian was the acorn of the white oak tree, which they would place in open mesh sacks and hang up in the center of the loft, where the smoke escaped from their wigwams, where they would be dried and smoked, which was said to remove the bitterness of taste and make it a quite edible food.

It is also stated that there was an Indian habitation along the headwaters of the Swatara Creek, and the writer has been told that there still exist Indian hieroglyphics in a cave nearby and at what is known as the Swatara Falls, but he has personally never seen them. It was supposed their corn was raised in the lower valleys of the Swatara, near Pinegrove.

The point at Indian Run spring, directly west of Pottsville about four miles, whilst it may not have been a place of habitation, was, however, a noted place for the Indian. It was probably a council wigwam, possibly a place of devotion, for it was stated by the old settlers that even up to about 1830 bands of Indians would revisit this section and would congregate at this place and perform mysterious religious rites.

There was an Indian medicine spring at the head of Catawissa Valley. The writer has seen the spring. It is located in a most romantic place. This was said to have been, if not an Indian settlement, a place of noted congregation by their chiefs as well as many of their warriors. Many Indian relics are still found there, and if the antiquarian or the ethnologist wishes to go into that section and inquire very carefully, he will even today find Indian blood among some of its inhabitants.

Probably the place of most material habitation of the Indian, and where there certainly was a permanent Indian settlement, is on the farms of John Filbert and Edward Peale, along the Schuylkill south of Schuylkill Haven. This is not only well established by tradition of the neighborhood, but is faithfully recorded by old Daniel Deibert, a grandson of either George or Michael Deibert, two brothers, who settled those farms as early as 1744 in the midst of this colony of Indians. Their fief rent, or at least one of their considerations for being permitted to live there five years before the Indian purchase of the land, was the tribute of one-quarter of every deer they killed. Here the Indians raised melons and corn and such other produce as they were enabled to raise. These fertile meadows afforded them rich farms for their agriculture. The river and the forests of course supplied them with fish and with flesh.

Another well-authenticated Indian settlement was located on the banks of the Little Schuylkill about McKeansburg and New Ringgold. General tradition has had it for many years. The writer had the pleasure of visiting a Mrs. Royal Frantz within the past month and had a long conversation with her upon her recollections of the early days of that community. She is the widow of Daniel Frantz, now deceased some twelve years. Her maiden name was Royal Lutz. She told the writer that she is the granddaughter of Henry Lutz, who was her

paternal grandfather, who settled that valley prior to 1750. He immigrated from the Rhenish Palatinate. And that Philip Swartz was her maternal grandfather, who settled that community at some little time later. She said that they frequently came together with other old neighbors and would converse in her father's house, much of their conversation she overheard, and frequently was requested by her grandfather to listen to their tales, she being then a girl of about eight to ten years of age. As the writer was looking after another matter of antiquity, which she related very intelligibly to him, she incidentally made the remark, and as bearing upon the question the writer was pursuing, that her grandfathers told her when they moved into that community that there was a large colony of Indians permanently residing there, that their children played with the Indians' children, and that they lived neighborly and peaceably with them up to the time that the Delaware Indians were removed beyond the Allegheny mountains, into the Allegheny and Ohio valleys; that so friendly were these neighborly Indians that when the wild, marauding Indians would come into the community, they invariably notified their white neighbors, who would either join the runaway across the Blue mountains, or hide in their secret places prepared for such emergencies. She said these old men told her that they lived by hunting and fishing and that the women raised corn, melons, and other vegetables, and that in the winter time they would make baskets and chairs and other articles of furniture out of willow and hickory. They would paint or rather stain them with juices or with earth, and then would carry them across the Blue mountain into the settled country as far southward as Reading, and even beyond, and sell them. That they lived there permanently, summer and winter, for many years, and apparently had lived there a very long time. The old lady is now about eighty-five years of age, and is in full possession of all her faculties.

There were probably no Indians living in this section, or indeed in Eastern Pennsylvania, other than what were named the Delaware tribe, and it was named by the French, Lenni Lenape.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND PIONEER SETTLERS.

As there was no road to or from the site of Pottsville, and no known resident, it is probable that no men of note visited its site prior to the year 1749, when doubtless Lewis Evans and his corps of surveyors visited the headwaters of the Schuylkill in making his map of 1749 to accompany the deed of Indian purchase of 1749. And here a word about that purchase, for it was the first time the site of Pottsville was ever thrown upon the market. It is true that William Penn held by the title of purchase even under his charter, which cost him nothing, since he accepted it by his own volition, and it was not cast upon him by operation of law. King Charles was moved towards his trusty friend for the additional reason that he owed Penn's father large sums which were allowed to lapse.

The site of Pottsville is a part of a segment of land, beginning at the southern base of the Blue mountain proper, on the left bank of the Susquehanna River, at a point about five miles north of Harrisburg; thence north along the river to a point above the mouth of the Mahanoy Creek, at the base of Mahanoy mountain; thence along that mountain northeastwardly to the right bank of the Delaware; thence along the Delaware River to the south base of the Blue Mountain River; thence along the southern base of the Blue Mountain proper to the Susquehanna River, the place of beginning. It includes parts of Dauphin and Northumberland Counties, a portion of Lebanon, all of Schuylkill, portions of Columbia, Luzerne and Lackawanna, all of Carbon and Pike, a portion of Lehigh and of probably one or two others. The consideration the Indians sold for was 500 pounds ($2,500) and some guns and some blankets. How many thousand acres are there within these limits that you could not buy for twice that sum, yet this occurred just one hundred and fifty-seven years ago.

The next visitor of any note must have been Nicholas Scull and his corps to make surveys for his map of 1759. The next were the William Scull surveyors in 1769. The next the Commissioners to view and lay out the King's highway in 1770; the next the Lightfoot and Yarnall surveyors of the highway, and the corps of workmen who constructed it.

The first residents here, so far as the records show, were Henry Neyman and his family, whose house stood on what is now Mauch Chunk Street, a little west of the hospital and near the King's highway where it crossed the river. An account of his atrocious massacre and that of his wife and children by the Indians one Sunday on August 27th, 1780, will be found in the appendix. Captain Leary, of the Continental navy, was at this time stationed about the site of the old Mt. Carbon rolling mill with his company of marines, guarding the choppers who were cutting masts for the Continental and French navies.

In the Centennial year of 1876, some time prior to July 4th, a committee of citizens called upon George Chambers, Esq., then a member of the Bar, now a resident of Chambersburg, to prepare and read a paper on the early history of Pottsville, on the succeeding Independence Day. He performed his task most excellently and made a contribution to the history of Pottsville that has now become invaluable. He then had the means of consulting with Jeremiah Reed, the first male child born on the site of Pottsville, so far as known, in 1800; Charles Lord, who died some eight years ago at the age of ninety-one, Abraham Pott, a son of the founder, then an aged man, and many others, who have since passed away. The writer will now give way to Mr. Chambers for a considerable period, and at some expense of repetition, making parenthetical remarks on the way.

"At length in the year 1800 the white man made another effort to possess this rocky territory, and we learn that the prize which lured him, was the same mineral that has since given employment to so many men around us.

Isaac Thomas, Lewis Morris and Lewis Reese had concluded to build a furnace and a forge here, and among the workmen whom they sent in advance to dig the race and make a dam was John Reed, who brought his wife with him, and who built as a home a small log house two stories high. This primitive dwelling stood about fifty yards east of the place where the present residence of Mr. George Lauer has been erected (this is the site upon which the Pottsville Hospital now stands), on what is now Mauch Chunk Street. The ground at present occupied by Mauch Chunk Street was then a rough road leading to the mouth of Mill Creek (now Port Carbon). In that house Jeremiah Reed was born, December 19th, 1800. As far as tradition states, he was the first child born within the district, which has since formed the borough of Pottsville. His parents both had been born not more than five miles south of this place (just east of Schuylkill Haven), and had passed their lives as residents of their native county. Thus the younger Reed had ample opportunity to learn from his relatives the early history of the neighborhood. To his patient recital the writer of this sketch is indebted for many valuable facts relative to that history.

"Perhaps it is best to say at this point that a number of other citizens of Pottsville, have kindly furnished information in relation to the subject of this paper.

"Reese & Thomas built a very small charcoal furnace prior to 1804, on the island and near where Atkins Brothers' furnaces have since been located. In 1804, John Pott, bought from Lewis Reese, Isaac Thomas and Sarah Morris the ground on which the settlement had been made; the whole purchase, including a large number of acres forming the Physic tract, the Mayfield tract, the Moorfield tract and the Zoll tract. The Physic tract was that on which the settlement had been made. In 1806 John Pott, Sr., sent up to this place his son, John Pott, Jr., and Daniel Focht (the father of Hon. James Focht of Pottsville) to superintend the property and to direct the building of a furnace and a forge and some dwelling houses.

"When John Pott bought this land, the only houses upon the ground now comprised within the limits of Pottsville were the Reed house before described, the Cook house near where John L. Pott's Orchard Iron Works now stand (since dismantled and is at the northeast corner of Washington and Coal Street); the Alspach house, which was a log dwelling at the place where Charles Baber's residence is located; a house, called the Swoyer house, which stood back in the woods on the ground now occupied by Mr. Asbury Mortimer's livery stable on Union Street opposite the depot (this is at the northwest corner of Union and Railroad Street); the old Henry Neyman house, in which the Neyman family had been murdered; a house occupied by a family by the name of Shutt, which was located on what is now called Lawton's Hill, and between fifty and one hundred yards west of the point where the residence of Hon. F. W. Hughes (now deceased) has been built; and the Nathan Taylor house near

where the Philadelphia & Reading freight depot in Pottsville now stands.

"In the year 1807, John Pott and Daniel Focht erected the old Greenwood Furnace and Forge. The furnace stood a little west of where Charles Baber's residence is now located, on what has since become Mauch Chunk Street, and the forge was near the furnace. That furnace was run by the Pott family until about 1828, when the last blast was made by Benjamin Pott, a son of John Pott.

"In 1810 John Pott removed to this land with his family, one of whom was Abraham Pott, his son, who had been born in 1799 at Oley Forge, about eight miles southeast of Reading in Berks County. Abraham Pott was therefore about eleven years of age when he first came to this region, and the many years he has lived here have made him familiar with its history. He was one of the most energetic and enterprising of the early pioneers of the coal trade of Schuylkill County, and a number of new devices and appliances were introduced here by him. Mr. Abraham Pott is still living, now a resident of Port Carbon, and to him I am indebted for much valuable information relative to the subject of this sketch.

"When John Pott arrived here with his family in 1810, he took possession of the Alspach house (before described) as his residence, and it became the 'Mansion House' of the Pott family. He had it weatherboarded and it was afterwards painted red. In that house was born Hannah Pott, who was the granddaughter of John Pott, and daughter of Benjamin Pott and now Mrs. Lawrence F. Whitney (since deceased) of Pottsville, who was the first female child born within the limits of what is now Pottsville.

"The same year in which he removed to the new settlement, John Pott built the stone grist mill, now occupied by Stein & Trough, and he carried on the business at it together with his furnace and forge. (This mill was burned down some years ago and has been supplanted by the Phillips & Company shirt factory. It is located on the right bank of the Schuylkill River.) During the years 1815 and 1816, he erected a stone mansion for his own use, and in which he resided, on what is now the site of the brick dwelling house on Mauch Chunk Street, occupied by Mr. Thomas Shollenberger; and Mr. Abraham Pott thinks part of the old stone foundation still remains. He also in 1816 built a barn opposite the place where Lauer's brewery now stands. (Lauer's brewery stood opposite the Pottsville Hospital.)

"In the same year 1816 he laid out the town of Pottsville in lots. Henry Donell was the surveyor who made the survey and plot. The survey was commenced at the corner of Centre Street and Church Alley, and there the first stake was driven into the ground. From that point a line was run to the northeast corner of the square on which the Female Grammar School has since been located.

"The first plot embraced all the ground from Second Street on the west to Railroad Street on the east, and from Union Street on the south to Laurel Alley on the west

side of Centre, and to High Street on the east side of Centre, and also west of Second Street from Norwegian Street on the north to Union Street on the south, and extending to Fifth Street on the west. The names of the streets given in this description are the present names now known to the community. At the time he laid out the town, Mr. Pott gave to the people of Pottsville the ground of the square included between Centre Street on the east and Second Street on the west, and the two alleys now called High Street and Laurel Alley, for a burial ground and for a building for a school and for religious services to be held by any regularly ordained minister of any denomination.

"The Thomas Swoyer house before described was the only one within the plot, and was therefore the first house within the limits of what was then the town of Pottsville. Mr. John Pott subsequently extended the boundaries of the town by adding more ground to it, and afterwards other persons who had made real estate purchases adjoining, laid out additions, which have given local names to different portions of the borough. Among them may be named Morris' Addition, laid out by Israel W. Morris through his son Henry Morris, and Greenwood Addition, laid out by Brook Buckley, who had bought the ground from Benjamin Pott, a son of John Pott.

"The family of John Pott consisted of his wife Maria and nine children—John, Magdalena, Benjamin, James, Abraham, Mary, Catharine, William and Jacob. The only survivors today are Abraham Pott and Catharine, now Mrs. Whitney.

"In earlier days the old Sunbury road from Reading to Sunbury had been made at Pottsville to wind around upon the hill near where the iron monument has since been erected in honor of Henry Clay. (The official survey made by Benjamin Lightfoot of this road known as the King's highway, shows that the road did not pass over the hill at the Clay monument, but that it passed along the right bank of the Norwegian Creek northward to Fishbach, and thence over to the Bull's Head road. There are still evidences that there was a road across the monument hill, but it must have been a tributary to the main road, as the official surveys contradict the statement.) From there its course was westwardly to the locations of the York Farm, Bull's Head, and Minersville. What is now a considerable portion of Centre Street was then a hemlock swamp, thickly covered with a laurel undergrowth and a road for wagons could not be made through it until the turnpike company succeeded in establishing theirs.

"The turnpike road was considered a very formidable undertaking and it was the opinion of many persons that the task which then seemed herculean was beyond the possibility of completion. During the years from 1807 to 1812 a great amount of work on the new road was done in this neighborhood, and we may say that the turnpike had been opened through in 1809. But it was in a very imperfect state. Many places where stones were needed were still

covered only with the original ground and not until 1816 or 1817 was the part of Centre Street, from Mahantongo Street to where the Female Grammar School now stands, regularly covered with stones. Prior to that time stones had been placed on it only at some of the worst places.

"In 1818 George Dengler erected a frame hotel two stories in height, which was long known as the White Horse Hotel. (It is now occupied by the present modern hotel edifice of Thomas Allan & Sons.) It was then considered a large building and it now forms part of the Merchants' Hotel at the corner of Mahantongo and Centre Streets. Before the completion of Dengler's hotel, however, there had been erected within the limits of the town plot as it then was, an oil mill built by John Pott, Jr., on the corner of Norwegian and Railroad Streets, where the Standard printing establishment now is—a log house built by William Cassley on the present site of the old Journal building, southeast corner of Church Alley and Centre Street—a log house built by Joseph Bleckley on the west side of Centre Street between Church Alley (Howard Avenue) and Mahantongo Street, and about where the present residence of the Misses Silliman is located (now occupied by the Philadelphia & Reading Telegraph Company)—a log house built by John Pott on the lot now occupied by the Episcopal Church, at the southwest corner of Church Alley and Centre Street—Henry Donell's house on Centre Street where the Pennsylvania Hall now is, on the lot which was the first lot sold after the original town plot had been laid out. The Donell house was the first house erected within the town plot after the plot had been made. Perhaps a house near the present site of the old Town Hall (now Centennial Hall) had also been built prior to Dengler's hotel—but these were certainly all the houses within the plot when that hotel was built, and it is even in dispute whether the William Cassley house had yet been erected. Henry Donell kept store in his house where the Pennsylvania Hall now is, and that store was the first store established in Pottsville except that the Pott family had kept a stock of goods for their workmen. The store in the Donell property was afterwards continued by John Pott, Jr., and Thomas Silliman.

"Beween the years 1818 and 1829 the town of Pottsville increased gradually but without remarkable rapidity. (The last date mentioned would be more properly 1826-8, as already in 1826 the town contained over 2,000 inhabitants, and for that reason it was erected into a borough.) During this time there had been erected some substantial houses, including the stone house on the west side of Centre Street, opposite the site of Charles M. Atkins' (since deceased) present residence, and now occupied by Mrs. John Strauch (now occupied by George G. Frick), which was built by Benjamin Pott, a son of John Pott; the frame building for the old York store, northeast corner of Mauch Chunk and Centre Streets, where the Atkins residence now is (this store was also burned and rebuilt as a larger structure between those years); a brick house on the east side of Centre Street above Union Street, on the ground now occupied by the Government National

Bank (now belonging to the estate of William F. Huntzinger), and which was the first brick house erected in this borough; and a large frame dwelling house on Norwegian Street, below Fourth Street, where the residence of B. W. Cumming, Esq., (now deceased) now is situated; a double stone structure forming two houses on the southeast corner of Norwegian and Centre Streets; a double stone house on the northeast corner of Mahantongo and Centre Streets; the old double stone house built by David Phillips, on the west side of Centre Street above Market Street; two stone houses, near each other, on the east side of Centre Street, between Norwegian and Mahantongo Streets, one of which was occupied for a time by the Miners' Bank until the present banking house was erected. The frame Buckwalter tavern now part of the Northwestern Hotel (at present Park Hotel) on Centre St; the present residence of Hon. Jacob Kline (now occupied by the Evangelical Methodist Episcopal church), built by him on the west side of Centre Street below Union Street, being the third house from Union Street; the second house below the last named, now owned by Hon. O. P. Bechtel, and which was built by Daniel Lindenmuth; the Charles Storer house, next below the Lindenmuth house, now owned and occupied by Peter Fallon. (Now belonging to the estate of Nicholas Heblich, deceased, a former member of the Bar.)

"Between 1821 and 1824 a number of log houses had been built in different parts of the town—one of them stood at the corner of Second and Mahantongo Streets, on the ground on which Samuel Silliman, the enterprising coal operator, and the man to whose efforts Pottsville owes the Henry Clay monument, afterwards erected the large dwelling now occupied by Robert Weaver. (This dwelling, since improved, is now occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Rickert, widow of Thomas H. Rickert, deceased.)

"In 1825 the Schuylkill Canal had been opened to Mount Carbon. It is worthy of note that that internal improvement had been projected, not for the purpose of carrying coal, but with a hope of profit from the transportation of lumber from this region, and farm products lower down the river, and of merchandise from Philadelphia in return.

"The Mortimer house, at one time called the Mt. Carbon House, was built by Jacob Seitzinger (finished in 1826) as a hotel. It was the same size as when pulled down, except the southern side room and part of the back building, and that it was at first only two stories high. This hotel was first kept by Col. George Shoemaker, who afterwards kept the Pennsylvania Hall, and who was the same man who had previously made successful endeavors to introduce anthracite coal as a fuel for practical use. The Moyer Hotel was built and kept by Daniel Moyer, before 1826, on the southwest corner of Market and Centre Streets.

"Prior to 1827, John White, afterwards well known as President of the Delaware Coal Company, and President of the Mount Carbon Railroad Company, had erected at Mount Carbon the row of stone houses which the Man-

sion House now adjoins, and also the Kleinert house on the corner opposite, and the storehouse between it and the river, and a few smaller houses had appeared in the same locality.

"In that year an earnest dispute arose between the inhabitants of Mount Carbon and the inhabitants of Pottsville. The cause of the difference was that the Pottsville People desired to have their town incorporated under the name of Pottsville, but their Mount Carbon neighbors desired to be included in the new borough, and also that it should be styled Mount Carbon instead of Pottsville. Considerable feeling was caused by the disagreement, but finally on the 19th of February, 1828, the borough of Pottsville was erected, and the residents of Mount Carbon had the consolation afforded by the knowledge that at a future day they could form an independent corporation.

"In 1829 the great fever of speculation in Schuylkill County began to rage, and men flocked in hundreds to Pottsville. The Miners' Journal of May 2, 1829, said: 'Pottsville—Great preparations are making in this place for the purpose of putting up a large number of buildings during the present season. The ten buildings situated on Coal Street, and ten situated on Mahantongo Street, and styled "Clinton Row," which was put up by Mr. Jacob Alter, an enterprising citizen of Philadelphia, will be ready for the reception of families in the course of the present month. We are pleased to state that a number of substantial brick buildings will be erected. This is as it should be, as they will greatly add to the beauty and appearance of the town.

" 'Rents here are very high, a two story building on the main street will command a rent of between $200 and $300 per annum. Capitalists could not lay out their money to better advantage than by purchasing lots and building upon them, as at the rate of rents above stated, they would realize an interest of from 12 to 15 per cent. on the capital stock invested, without taking into consideration the increase in value the property undoubtedly would undergo.'

"The hotels were filled with guests, and many new comers were compelled to sleep at night on such a favored location on the floor as the host could offer. A new impetus to house building was the consequence, and before the end of the year 1830 a large number of new buildings had been erected, more than in any three years since that time. Among them were the present banking house of the Miners' Bank, on Centre Street; a row of ten frame houses on Coal Street, below Callowhill Street; the ten frame houses called Clinton Row, on the north side of Mahantongo Street between Centre and Second Streets (these two rows having been commenced in 1828 and built by Mr. Jacob Alter of Philadelphia); Pleasant Row, on the north side of Mahantongo Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets; two stone houses, still standing, on the south side of Mahantongo Street below Sixth Street, adjoining the present residence of Charles W. Barker; the row of stone houses on the north side of Mahantongo

Pottsville in 1838.

Street above Twelfth or Wood Street, known as the hospital (this site is now built up by modern dwelling houses); the following named six houses, on the north side of Mahantongo Street, built by John C. Offerman, the house now owned and occupied by John Shippen (this site is now covered by the western portion of the office building of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company); the residence of Mrs. James Beatty (this was subsequently owned by James Beatty, a son, and is now the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company) and the residence of Mrs. James Carpenter (also now belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company), these three dwellings being adjoining each other and below Third Street; and the three stone dwellings above Third Street, and adjoining each other, now occupied respectively by Miss E. Fister, John Ruch and A. K. Whitner (the latter two now occupied by the estates of George Bright and J. Frank Werner); also the three story brick dwelling house on the east side of Centre Street, and below Mahantongo, now known as the Loeser house, and which was also erected by John C. Offerman. The last named house was in after years temporarily deserted, because it seemed to be sinking into the coal mine which Mr. Samuel Lewis had extended under it. That mine was opened by Mr. Lewis in 1835 or 1836, and its subterranean passages reached from the foot of Greenwood Hill nearly to the corner of Fifth and Norwegian Streets.

"Before the end of the year 1830 were also to be seen the Pennsylvania Hall, at the corner of Church Alley and Centre Streets, erected by Col. George Shoemaker; a two story brick building on the south side of Mahantongo Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, and then considered the handsomest residence in the place, which was erected by Burd Patterson, whose active brain and energetic efforts assisted so signally in the development of the resources of Schuylkill County. (This house is now owned and occupied by William H. Lewis, Esq.) In 1830 there had also been completed the Exchange Hotel on Centre Street, built by Jacob Seitzinger; the three story brick dwelling on the south side of Market Street between Third and Fourth Streets, now occupied by Benjamin Haywood (now the property of the Young Men's Christion Association), which was erected by Francis B. Nichols, the enterprising pioneer and coal operator by whom the town of St. Clair was founded; also the brick houses on the north side of Market Square, from the corner of Fifth Street down to the house now occupied by James I. Pitman (now owned and occupied by Thomas F. Kerns, Esq). The railroad running down Market Street from the Black Mine colliery, and which was built by the owners of the York Farm tract and leading down Market Street to Railroad Street, and leased with the land by George H. Potts, was not in existence until 1836. The railroad from the Potts & Bannan colliery, on Guinea Hill, intersected the Market Street railroad at the corner of Second Street.

"The brewery of D. G. Yuengling was put into operation in 1830, at the place on Mahantongo Street, below Fifth, where his present large brewery is located. (This property is now owned and operated by the firm of D. G. Yuengling & Sons.) The frame brewery of Andrew Y. Moore, called the Orchard Brewery (afterwards burned) on the site now occupied by the brewery of George Lauer, on Mauch Chunk Street, was built in 1830. (This brewery has been torn away, and the entire square is now occupied by brick houses.) Four large stone dwelling houses were erected in the Orchard during the same year, being those now occupied by John L. Pott (now the estate of William J. Matz) John P. Hobart (since deceased), William Baber, and E. F. C. Davis.

"Israel Morris, through his son Henry Morris, had built two rather large double stone dwellings on the west side of Centre Street, in Morris' Addition; one of them on the northwest corner of Centre and Market Streets (Cressona Road) now occupied by Miss Emma Pott, and the other about in the middle of the next square below, and now in the occupancy of George Heffner.

"Nearly all of Centre Street, in Morris' Addition, had been built up as fully as it is now, but many of the houses have been torn down and replaced or modernized. The house now occupied by Jeremiah Reed, Esq., (afterward torn down and rebuilt by Charles I. Loeser, now deceased) was built by him in 1830, and he has resided in it ever since, with the exception of five years. William Carter built in 1830 the house occupied by him (now occupied by Henry C. Frick), but his three brick houses were erected by him long afterwards. At this time, the close of the year 1830, nearly all of both sides of Centre Street from where the new Journal building (now the site of the Sheafer building, on South Centre Street) now stands, to Minersville Street, had been built up; but many of the houses were quite inexpensive wooden structures. The first Catholic Church had been erected about 1827. It was a small building and stood on the same site as the present church edifice (since rebuilt, and is a beautiful modern church edifice), at the southwest corner of Fourth and Mahantongo Streets. The Protestant Episcopal Church had been erected in 1829 and 1830 on the lot where the present structure has since been placed at the southwest corner of Church Alley and Centre Street. Other churches were subsequently built as the various denominations increased in strength, and the records of each doubtless show the date of its commencement, and the changes made in its place of worship.

"The old Town Hall (now Centennial Hall), which was located on the east side of Centre Street, above Callowhill, and which was recently destroyed by fire, was built by a stock company formed by the Odd Fellows, prior to 1836.

"The Miners' Journal of June 26, 1830, in an article headed 'Borough Census,' says * * * 'The great number of young men between 15 and 30 will serve to show the enterprise of that portion of the community who have left friends and families to seek a livelihood in our

region—upon the whole the census has resulted pretty much as we expected, and when we reflect that six years ago Pottsville contained but five or six houses and that the present town plot was a wilderness, and when joined to these we consider the great interest which has ever been opposed to the progress of Pottsville, the increase is almost unprecedented.'

"The article then makes the 'Grand Total' 2,424 residents, and further states that there are likewise in the borough about 1,350 persons who do not consider themselves as permanent residents, making the whole number 3,774. It may be said in comparison that the present population of Pottsville is about 15,000. * * * * *

"Abraham Pott, now of Port Carbon, but in younger years long a citizen of Pottsville, built in 1826 and 1827 a railroad which was about half a mile in length and extended from the junction of Mill Creek and the Schuylkill River to a point in Black Valley. Previously to that time all the coal which went to market was hauled in wagons to the canal. This pioneer railway was made with wooden rails, laid on wooden sills, and there were no iron rails on it. It was successfully operated. In 1828 or 1829 the Board of Directors of the Schuylkill Canal came up to look at the new styled road and were much surprised to see a train of 13 cars, loaded with 1½ tons of coal each, drawn to the canal by one horse. When the originator of the enterprise predicted to them that in less than ten years they would find that a railroad along the banks of the Schuylkill from Philadelphia to the coal region would be competing with their canal in the transportation of coal, they told him he was crazy. And when Joseph Lyons, who was Superintendent of the North American Coal Company, which had just commenced operations, coincided in the opinion thus expressed by Mr. Pott, and advised them to get a charter to authorize them to build a railroad along the line of their canal, they said he was crazy too. After events disclosed that Mr. Pott was correct in his idea, for in 1835 work had been begun on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and in 1842 the first train from Mount Carbon had passed over it. * * *

"Mr. Abraham Pott also used cars unloading coal by opening the bottom of the car instead of dumping the car, and also had the wheels of his cars fixed on the axles —and he claims to have been the originator of both these ideas, since so widely adopted. To the same man belongs the distinguished credit of having been the first to make a practically successful experiment for the use of anthracite coal as a fuel to generate steam for the steam engine."

This narration of history brings us to the point of the newspaper era, which discloses the future growth, development and prosperity of the town, and here the subject of the early settlement and the early pioneers shall have ending.

EARLY SETTLERS, CONTINUED.

How did these early settlers live here? This is often the wonder and the question. How did Henry Neyman live here, and his neighors, if he had any, and those who

came after him, prior to 1810, or even 1825? How could they raise their children here in this wild forest, with no conveniences about them? Where would they go to buy store goods and wares? They did not go often. They did not need to. For coffee they could substitute mountain tea. Sugar and molasses were, of course, luxuries at best. As for clothes, they dressed half or more in the skins of animals, which they themselves tanned. It is a fact that the very best leather ever turned out was that which the Indian women tanned with the bark, and the only tool the scraping stone, the bench being the bare thigh. Moccasins for his shoes, and the streams and forests gave him an abundant supply of the flesh of fish and of animals. Corn and rye will grow on any new land. This he would carry to the mill to be ground. Where did he go to mill? you will ask. Prior to 1770, he would go to Swartz's mill at Landingville, which was in operation as early as 1755, or to Boyer's mill along the turnpike on this side of Orwigsburg. After 1770 he would go only as far as Schuylkill Haven, to Joseph Dreibelbis' mill. Speaking of going far to mill, we have it that the people of Lykens Valley, out near the Susquehanna River, used to throw their half bushel or bushel sack of wheat, rye or corn on their backs and walk to Pinegrove to have it ground, and then carry the meal home again.

Where did the people go to church before the era of churches in Pottsville, up to about 1827? That, too, can be answered. Some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century, a log church was built on what is now a field located to the left hand as you walk down the lane in approaching John J. Joyce's nursery from the Mill Creek road. Foundation stones are still occasionally plowed up there. When it fell into decay near about 1830, it looked an old, weather-beaten building. It was long in disuse before it rotted away. It was built by the saw mill men, the choppers, and doubtless the forgemen and furnacemen worshipped there. Charles Lord told the writer that the people from below the mountain, men and women, used to come to this church on horseback. The writer has heard others speak of the common report of this church, and he knew several elderly ladies, now deceased, who saw and were in the church building in the early 30's, or even earlier. The writer knows an elderly antiquarian who has in his possession his own prepared sketch of this church, as gathered by him about fifty years ago from the ancient inhabitants, but he has not been able to see it.

What a beautiful commentary it is to say of these rude forefathers, that scarce had they settled in these forest wilds before they built for themselves a sanctuary, wherein to worship God in the faith of their fathers. Although surrounded by the wild beast and the savage, they relied upon that promise that "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there will I be also."

Charles Lord, who has been several times mentioned in this sketch, was a son of Shadrach Lord, who formerly lived at Bay Hill, near Eagle Hill, above Port Carbon. Charles was born there, but his father moved to Pottsville

while he was yet a young boy. He said to the writer they then moved up "into the woods." When asked, he replied that it was at the corner of Fourth and Mahantongo Streets.

ROADS, HIGHWAYS, &c.

The first means of developing a country is by highways.

The first travelled way through the site of Pottsville was an Indian path. It ran, as several others did, through this county from Shamokin (now Sunbury) to Virginsville, the Indian name of which was Saconk, meaning the junction of two streams. This was the throne of many Indian princes; it is located near northeastern Berks, on Maiden Creek, the Indian name of which was Ontelaunee, meaning daughter of the Schuylkill. The southern end of Fourth Street is said to be located on this path, and a short distance beyond the crest of the mountain, at the ending of the road running out extending Fourth Street around the mountain may still be seen stepping stones placed there by the hand of man. These have been called time out of mind the Indian steps. The Indian path crossing the mountains at the headwaters of Indian Run, about four miles west of this point, is plainly marked as a monument on the warrants for land as late as 1798.

The first road that passed through the site of Pottsville was the King's Highway, or Great Road, which connected the river Schuylkill with the Susquehanna River at Fort Augusta (Sunbury). This was constructed in the year 1770. Its southern terminus was Ellis Hughes' sawmill at Schuylkill Haven, up to which point the road from Philadelphia had already extended. It proved to be the means of great development of this region, and was much traveled, as it was the only thoroughfare to the western country north of Harrisburg. It entered the site of Pottsville at about the point where the old Pioneer furnaces stood, where it crossed the river; thence it crossed the Norwegian Creek at a point between Norwegian Street and the mouth of the creek; thence northwardly through Fishbach, and thence westwardly to the Bull's Head road, a part of which is still on the old roadbed of the King's Highway. Thence it ran through Minersville, Mt. Pleasant, the Buckhorn, Taylorsville, Centralia, and Shamokin, to Sunbury.

In 1810 the Centre Turnpike was constructed and soon opened for travel. This furnished a macadamized highway from Sunbury and Danville to Philadelphia. It did not follow the course of the old highway, excepting for a short distance between Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven. Centre Street was its roadbed through Pottsville. Alas! Ichabod trod on it, and its glory is departed. In most sections in this county it is dismantled and in disuse. No longer does the winding horn of the driver awake the echoes of these mountains, chasing the owl and the wild cat from their prey. No more does it bring half the village to its front doors to see the natty driver and his fare. The gazing rustics at the relay house or tavern have lost the excitement of examining the

driver, his foam-coated steeds, and watching the weary, stranger traveller as he leaves his seat to stretch his legs for another jolting ride over hill and mountain for another relay of eight or ten miles.

The passing out of the stage driver is a veritable loss to society. Who is there now to take his place as the newsmonger of battles fought, victories won, elections, prize fights, and horse trading along his route? Society has lost one who was the envy of the youth and rustic for miles around, who would walk miles upon miles to have a glimpse of his velveteen clothes, his broad-brimmed hat, carrying his whip with the air of a victorious general with sword drawn in parade. O, the awfulness of this great man, the general of four smart horses, who can arouse the expectations of whole hamlets, villages and towns, and who can yet stride along as if he were monarch of all he surveys. He bosses the hostlers, leers at the landlord, and is a welcome guest in the kitchen. Alas! he too has faded out of this life, and the high places he once knew, know him no more.

"The old turnpike is a pike no more—
Wide open stands the gate;
We've made a road for our horse to stride,
Which we ride at a flying rate;
We have filled the valleys and leveled the hills,
And tunnelled the mountainside;
And round the rough crag's dizzy verge,
Fearlessly now we ride.

On—on—on with a haughty front!
A puff, a shriek, and a bound;
While the tardy echoes wake too late
To babble back the sound;
And the old pike road is left alone
And the stagers seek the plough;
We have circled the earth with an iron rail,
And the Steam King rules us now."

Let us not dismiss the old turnpike and the rumbling stage coach with disdain. In those days one could easily make the trip to Philadelphia and return in a day. The traveller would not have many hours in that city, but it was done, however. A greater line was inaugurated; this was the trip to New York City and return in a day. The coach would leave here at 3 A. M. and would pursue its way with frequent relays on the turnpike as far as the trappe in Montgomery County; thence cut across the country to Trenton and into Jersey City. It would return at about the same hour on the following morning.

This was a great stage center. There were several competing lines to Reading and Philadelphia, the New York line, several lines to Danville and Sunbury and a special line to Harrisburg, via Pinegrove and Lebanon. The crack of the stage driver's whip, and the blare of his horn were as common as the whistle of the locomotive today.

Let us digress a little and indulge in a stage driver's story or two. Some thirty years ago one of these stage driving pioneers still lived here among us. He was a

very tall, old-fashioned man, a gentleman at heart and in appearance. He was, until a few years before his death, straight as an arrow, and with stately bearing. Indeed in figure and in face he did not look unlike some pictures we have seen of Gen. Winfield Scott. His taste in dress was as fautless as that of a modern beau. He always wore a tall, broad-rimmed silk hat, which held besides his cranium a large bandana handkerchief and a supply of cigars. He wore a blue cloth shad-bellied coat with brass buttons, black silk stock, blue military vest (he had been a Colonel in the militia, and never forgot his military bearing), and black doe-skin cassimer pantaloons. This was his manner of dress during all the years I knew him until he tottered into his grave at the age of nearly ninety. I should have mentioned his gold-headed cane.

He was, for many years prior to his death, appointed by the Court as a permanent tipstaff, and thus he became quite a favorite with the members of the Bar. His appearance in his clothes in ye olden style was so unique that the Bar as a testimonial to him would purchase an entire outfit for him, which he accepted thankfully, but with that air of grace and dignity which showed that the acceptance was a great favor to us, and that he did it the more to give us pleasure.

One day the writer, while on a soliciting committee among the lawyers, accosted the late Mr. William L. Whitney and the late William B. Wells, while in company with the late John Shippen, Esquire. When they had made their contribution, Mr. Shippen turned to the writer and asked whether others than lawyers could contribute to such a fund. There was no objection, and he doubled the amount. He then addressed the writer and said, "I will tell you a story. In the first place, I wish to say to you that this is a genuine pleasure to me. One morning long ago I entered the stage coach at an early hour in the morning to go to Philadelphia. I had a grip-sack filled with money, which I carried with me. The subject of your generosity was the driver. He was then still a strong, robust young man. When we came to our first relay at Orwigsburg, we saw that a heavy storm was brewing. After we had passed Pinedale, the rain began to pour on us, and as we reached the brow of the mountain leading down to the Little Schuylkill River, a very steep declivity, the hailstones commenced to fall. So large were they, and so fast did they fall, that they broke some of the stage coach panelings; the horses ran away; there were four; they galloped down that mountainside at such a furious rate that we all gave ourselves up as lost. We could see the driver on his box still clinging tightly to his reins; he could not dare to try to stop his horses; his only effort was to keep them in the road, which he did until he had reached the foot of the mountain. After being on the level for some distance, he finally succeeded in getting control of the maddened, frightened horses, and swung us into the courtyard at the hotel at Port Clinton, in safety. That was the awfulest experience of my life. When the driver was taken out of his box, he was nearly exhausted; the backs of his hands looked

like flayed pieces of raw beef, and the blood flowed from a hundred wounds at every pulsation. His courage, his strength and his skill saved the lives of his passengers. Yes, always come to me when you want to bear testimony to his worth."

After that day I met Col. Joseph Haughawout. It was on a Sunday. He wore that graceful testimonial which the Bar had given him, and his new silken tile. I told him of Mr. Shippen's narrative. He held out his two hands, palms downward, and said, "Yes, there's them marks yit; they'll always stay there; that was the awfulest time I ever had in all my stage-driving. I just made up my mind when that hailstorm came and the horses got away from me, that the first fellow that gits out of that stage is me. I had passengers, and I made up my mind that I would not jump off and that I wouldn't fall off; the only way I would get off was if the horses would pull me off while I was akeeping them in the road, and this I didn't think they could do, and they didn't, but O. I was nearly dead when I got down to the tavern." The relator took his two hands in his own, and there were countless pits showing where the bruises were healed, with scarce any margin from the knuckles far up the wrists. Col. Haughawout might not wear the medal of glory won on the battlefield, but he was made of such stuff as those who wear them are made of.

The writer once sat in conversation with a stagecoach driver, but who had quit the Jehu business and had gone to hotelkeeping. He was then an aged man, his family either dead or living far away from him, and he had retired from active life. In the course of the conversation, which was of a confidential nature, and had reference to his past life, he asked him how he came to give up stage-driving and go into the hotel business. He proceeded as follows: "Well, I'll tell you how that was. I cum in one night drenchen wet from my day's trip. This was at the hotel where I lived. I put on some dry clothes and sot down beside the stove. Finally, there was nobody about, the landlord up and sez, sez he, 'Jack, how would you like to keep tavern.' 'O, I dunno,' sez I, 'I hain't got no tavern to keep, so I guess I'll keep on the road.' 'But how would you like to keep this tavern?' sez he. 'I keep this tavern?' sez I. 'I guess you and the barkeeper and Aunt Polly can do all the keepin',' sez I. 'No,' sez he, 'I don't mean that. Aunt Polly and I are getting old and we want to quit the business, and we thought you are just the man,' sez he. This was a kind of a stumper for me, but sez I, 'How in the world can I keep tavern? I have no wife,' Sez he, 'You can get one.' Then I sot down and fell to thinkin' and a-thinkin', and I thought of Amandy ———, who lived but a few squares away. She had always done my washin, and mendin' for me, and she was a good, hard-workin', savin, woman, and she was just about my age. I was going well on to forty then. The more I thought, the purtier Amandy seemed to grow. But all at once I thought, 'O pshaw, I can't court her, I never could court any woman, and they say you must court before you can marry.' 'Mandy and I had never

talked about anything exceptin' the weather, and the holes in my pants, or buttonholes torn out or buttons sewed on, and sich. I sat there a-thinkin' and a-thinkin', and finally all of a suddint I made up my mind I'd go and talk to 'Mandy. She would be in bed, for it was after 'leven o'clock, but I believed she would dress and see me. So I buttoned up my coat and went to her door, where I knocked. Soon a window was histed and 'Mandy looked out and asked, 'Who's there?' Sez I, 'It's me, 'Mandy.' 'Why,' sez she, 'I took all your clothes up before supper.' Sez I, 'It's not for that that I come.' So she lights a candle and dresses herself and comes down and lets me in. I sot down on a chair and couldn't say a word for a couple minutes. I felt like a drownded dog just come to. Finally I up and I sez, sez I, 'Mandy, how would you like tavern keepin'?' 'Law zee,' sez she, 'I have enough to do at home, I couldn't have time to work in a tavern.' 'Yes, but how would you like workin' in a tavern if I was akeepin' of it?' sez I. 'Well,' sez she, 'I don't believe I would keep tavern if I was you. You'd have to hire all your help.' 'That's just exactly what I came down here for at this hour of the night. My landlord and Aunt Polly want to quit and sez I am just the feller for the place, and I believe I am, too, but I can't keep tavern without any wife, so I want you to be my wife and we'll keep it together.' 'O,' she sez, 'this is so sudden.' 'No suddener than it was to me a couple of hours ago,' sez I. So we sot and talked a little and she sez, 'Yes, Jack, I'll be your wife.' 'We will begin keepin' tavern in two weeks,' sez I, and then bade her good night. Lo and behod you, in two weeks we got married and moved into the tavern. I had saved a little and so did she, and the landlord gave me time for the balance, and so we lived keepin' tavern for many years, until she died some years ago. She was a good woman. We had two sons. Both are living in the West; one is a railroader and the other a preacher. She brought them boys up as good Christian men, and I am proud of them boys today. But I am still prouder of the memory of my noble wife. Now you know all the courtin' I ever did in all my life."

When the good old soul made this last remark, he did not know that I realized far more than he ever knew. He did not know that he had courted his wife all through his married life, but I knew it and believed it the more strongly because he never found it out.

But let us now get on with the matter in hand. The next highway between this settlement and the City of Philadelphia was the Schuylkill Canal, which was incorporated by Act of Assembly of March 8, 1815, and was put into operation in 1825. This internal improvement was the luckiest accident to the early transportation of our coal that could have happened. When the canal was first conceived, it was thought its traffic would be only the lumber of our forests, and such trade as would be wagoned over the turnpike from the Susquehanna country. They then had no thought of the tremendous trade that was to come from the transportation of coal, but soon after it was opened this trade poured in upon them. The

result was that it enabled them to improve it. Many times larger boats were built, and altogether it became one of the most important waterways in the country. Time and space will prevent us from entering upon its history. Then in 1842 came the iron road and the locomotive. These have gradually wiped out of existence the old King's Highway, which is now but a memory (faithfully recorded, however, by that splendid antiquarian, Dr. J J. John, of Shamokin). The Center Turnpike, whose lonely sentinels stand silently at each mile end as mentors of its past glory, and lastly the Schuylkill Canal, whose only trace is now a succession of stagnant pools, where once flowed on its tide the precious freight that brought to our people wealth and prosperity,—Sic transit gloria mundi.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF COAL AT POTTSVILLE.

This has been a mooted question for over a hundred years, by scientists, surveyors, engineers, and historians. The settled conviction seemed for many years to be that the first discoverers were hunters and that it was first discovered at about the beginning of the 19th Century. This common belief is an error, as the records will show.

A few days ago a reporter of the "Evening Chronicle" called upon the writer for an interview upon the subject, and it was accorded. It was published in that paper on July 30, 1906. As it was read and approved by those scientific men whom the writer has since met, the interview is here given as published:

"As a discussion has arisen as to the first discovery of coal in this region, we called on Hon. D. C. Henning, the president of the Historical Society, for his views on the subject. He hesitated to allow anything for publication, claiming that the geologist and mining engineer would be the proper persons to appeal to upon such a question. When we explained that it was simply the historical facts that we wanted, he stated that from records in his possession, and which are limited, he would fix a much earlier date than is usually allowed by those who have hitherto written our local county history. In his own language he said as follows: 'I have long since read in our history that coal was first discovered in this region by Nicholas Allen and some others near Pottsville; by a man named Leininger, near Tremont, and one Guinther in Panther Valley, during the years from 1795 to 1800. I believed this, as I presume everybody else did. About twenty-five years ago a State geologist presented me with a mounted copy of a map purporting to have been copied from a map still on file in the land office of Great Britian in London. This map was made from surveys made by William Scull in the year 1769, and was published in the year 1770, and was inscribed to Honorables Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, proprietaries, and Hon. John Penn, Lieut. Governor of the province, by the sureyor. As this was a British province, doubtless this accounts for the origin of my map. This map clearly defines the location and courses of the river Schuylkill and its tributaries; the location of the Blue Mountains and the Tuscarora Moun-

tains; the Second and Sharp Mountains were at that time known by the latter name. At the site of Pottsville is plainly printed the word "coal," as also at a point north of Mahanoy Creek. I do not know whether or not this map is rare. I have never seen another. In 1896 the Commonwealth issued a number of volumes entitled, Third Series of Pennsylvania Archives, of which Vol. XI is devoted entirely to copies of maps of the province or parts thereof, as well as one or two after we became a State. They extend back to the time of the Swedish and Dutch settlements. Among these will be found an exact duplicate of the William Scull map of 1770, survey of 1769, the courses of the Schuylkill carefully located, and mountains defined, and here too, at precisely the same spot on the site of Pottsville, is the mark "coal." I do not know whether this map has ever been publicly printed before. I never knew that it was, and I never saw it before. If it was not, then we can the more readily account for the errors that some of our local historians have heretofore made. I have still another map, superimposed on the Scull map of 1770, and entitled, "La Pennsylvanie, en Trois Feuilles, Traduite des Meilleures Anglaises, A Paris, &c." It was made doubtless at a time when France still hoped to hold Pennsylvania, published in 1770. This, too, at the site of Pottsville, bears the names "coal" and "Charbon de terre." I have also the Nicholas Scull map of 1759 and the Lewis Evans map of 1749. This latter accompanied the deed for the Indian purchase of 1749. Neither of these has the coal mark.

"With such research as I have been able to make I can find no earlier record of the first discovery of coal in this region. But the records I have found, and doubtless many others before me, are of the very highest character as evidence of the facts they contain known to the law. Here we need not rely on hearsay or tradition. There was but one first discovery of coal in this region, and the year of its discovery is 1769. The notes of survey, if they are still in existence, or possibly the Pennsylvania Gazette or some other contemporaneous newspaper of that date, would be the only means of now finding out the details of this important discovery, for surely notes must have been made of it.

"William Scull was, I believe, the grandson of Nicholas Scull, one of the first Surveyors General of the early province. He was a scientific man, and therefore it is not wonderful that he should have made the discovery. Dr. J. J. John has given a brief sketch of his life in a paper read before our Historical Society not long ago. It will soon be published."

We here changed the subject and asked Mr. Henning if he could give us a history of the early use of coal in England. "Very little," said he. "Probably no one knows when it was first discovered or when first used as a fuel. The point of first discovery was probably at New Castle-on-Tyne. The earliest mention of the name "coal" (kol or cole) as a mineral in English history is said by Hume to have been in the reign of Henry III, in the year 1272, when the King granted a charter to the inhabitants

of New Castle to dig coal in that ancient town. It must have entered into very general use, for history tells us that in the reign of his son, Edward I, its use became a nuisance in the city of London. So seriously did the noisonme fumes and smoke affect the nostrils of the King and his liege lords, and the Monday's wash of the Queen and her liege ladies (I am guessing a little here), that he caused to be enacted a law by Parliament which provided that any person found guilty of burning coal within the limits of London should be hanged by the neck until he be dead. (May the Lord have mercy on the soul of culprit and king.) History tells us that this legislation seriously affected the market. This embargo on coal was evidently taken off by Edward III about 1375, for he again granted a license to the citizens of New Castle 'to dig coals and stones in the common soil of the town without the walls thereof in the place called the Castle Field and the Forth.' History does not tell us that its use was ever after obstructed."

The earliest recognition of the fact that there is coal within the limits of the borough of Pottsville by the Legislature of Pennsylvania is contained in the Act of Assembly entitled "A supplement to an Act for making the river Schuylkill navigable, &c.," approved the 15th day of March, A. D. 1784. The act among other things provides that the river from tidewater be declared navigable up to a point called Basler's saw mill. The river is divided into nine sections, with three commissioners appointed for each section. The ninth section reads as follows: "From thence (meaning the mouth of Tamaquay Creek, now the Little Schuylkill at Port Clinton) to the coal mines on Schuylkill, at Basler's saw mill &c." The ancient maps locate Basler's saw mill on Norwegian Creek, within a hundred yards of its mouth. It is also known as Balzar Gehr's saw mill.*

Basler's saw mill on Norwegian Creek, has been a standing landmark for the engineering profession for a period of nearly a hundred years.

When the legislature, by later enactment, made the river Schuylkill navigable to a point near Patterson, the act names the "mouth of Norwegian Creek" as the starting point to Patterson.

Later the settlement was called "John Potts at the coal mine." Hence it will appear as a fixed and incontrovertible fact that coal was discovered here at Pottsville as early at least as 1769, by William Scull, and that the veins were opened and coal actually mined as early as the 15th day of March, 1784. The further progress of mining coal and the development of the coal lands would fill volumes of history, and it is not the province of the writer to enter into it.

THE LAYING OUT OF THE TOWN AND ITS INCORPORATION.

In the year 1810, John Pott, having acquired title to a large body of land on the site of Pottsville, including the Physic, the Mayfield, the Moorfield, and Zoll tracts,

*Balzar Gehr was in the early days a major general of militia in Berks County.

commenced to lay out the original town. He employed one Henry Donell, a local surveyor, to measure and lay it out. (See copy of original map in frontispiece.) From this map it will be seen that the line begins at the northwest corner of Union and Centre Streets (then Centre Turnpike) at lot marked No. 1 on the plot; thence westwardly along Union Street, a 20 foot alley, to the southeast corner of Second and Union Street; thence north to Howard Avenue; thence westwardly to Sixth Street; thence northwardly, crossing Mahantongo Street, to the northwest corner of Sixth and Norwegian Street; thence eastwardly along Norwegian Street, called a twenty foot alley, to the northwest corner of Second and Norwegian Street; thence northwardly to Minersville Street; thence eastwardly to Railroad Street; thence Southwardly to the northwest corner of Union and Railroad Street; thence westwardly to the northeast corner of Union and Centre Street, the place of beginning. The place of beginning is at the southeast corner of the Baber building on Union Street.

From this map it will also appear that the lots were numbered from Union Street northwardly on the west side of Centre Turnpike to Minersville Street; thence southwardly on the east side of the turnpike down again to Union Street; thence from Second Street westwardly on Howard Avenue to Sixth Street, and thence eastwardly down Mahantongo Street to Second Street, being eighty lots in all.

Tradition has it that the first stake was driven at the northeast corner of the lot on which the Episcopal Church now stands, and the second on the northwest corner of Centre and Union Streets, the point which is named the place of beginning. At this time there was but a single log house standing on the town plot, that of Thomas Swoyer, a workman at the furnace and forge. The settlement of this town plot is treated in another chapter.

Later Mr. Pott added other lands and made additions to the plot toward the westward. He donated, on the north of the plot, all that square between High Street and Laurel Alley, facing on Centre Street and extending back to Second Street, to the borough of Pottsville, to be used as a place of burial and for school and religious purposes. Some years ago the stone wall that encircled the burial portion was taken down, the bodies that lay in the burying ground since the early days of Pottsville were removed, mostly to the Charles Baber cemetery, and the whole plot not occupied for school purposes was thrown open for a school park.

Other additions were made to the original plot. Morrisville, which had been laid out by Israel W. Morris, formed Morris' Addition; Greenwood Addition, comprising the Orchard, was added by Brooks Buckley; Pott and Patterson's addition, Wynn's addition, Russell's addition, Faust's addition, and many others, including the lands of the Norway tract, the Samuel R. Potts tract, and other original warrants.

The town of Pottsville was incorporated by an Act of Assembly entitled, "An act to erect the town of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, into a borough," approved the 19th day of February, A. D. 1828. A subsequent enactment was made, approved the 4th day of April, A. D. 1837, erecting it into a borough under the name and title "The Borough of Pottsville," giving the extent and boundaries of the borough. There are a number of supplements to these acts, with reference to minor matters.

Local names crept in for different parts of the town, such as Fishbach and Jalappa on the north; the Orchard on the southeast; Morris' addition on the south; Quinntown on the west; and on the northeast Guinea Hill. To the credit of the good people who now live there, be it said that its sanitation and its cleanly and natty appearance have caused this at one time opprobious name to fall into disuse. The former name of Mechanicsville on the east side still clings to it.

JOHN POTT, THE FOUNDER.

John Pott, the founder of Pottsville, was born January 16, 1759, in Rockland Township, Berks County. He was the son of John Pott, Sr., who was a son of Wilhelm Pott, who was a native of Germany. There is, however, a tradition in the family that he had been driven from Holland to England by the persecutions of the Duke of Alva, but returned to Holland in the time of Charles I. Wilhelm Pott was an ironmaster and had means. He immigrated to this country on the 12th of September, 1734, and settled at Germantown, but soon after moved to Oley, Berks County, at that time on the frontier. When Wilhelm Pott immigrated to this country, John Pott was a mere child. He was naturalized September 24, 1759. He married a Miss Maria Hoch in December, 1755, and from this union, among others, sprang John, the Founder.

John Pott, when we look at the lifework that he accomplished must have been a captain of industry of a high order, an indomitable and indefatigable worker, and a man of rare judgment and keen foresight. When he came to this section, he found it a wild forest, rocky, hilly and mountainous, with scarce any inhabitants. Here he quickly conceived the idea of building a furnace and operating it; of building a forge and operating it; of building a grist mill and operating it; an oil mill; of laying out a town for the future, and planting the seed which sprang up and grew into one of the wealthiest and most prosperous communities in our State. In his foresight at that early day, although coal was already known and yet not utilized, he seemed to have grasped the future into his hands. He died October 23, 1827, just prior to the moment that his laid-out town bloomed into a prosperous borough. The town of Pottsville owes a higher testimonial to this great man than the little stone that stands up in the School Park.

POTTSVILLE AS AN EARLY SHIPPING PLACE.

The first shipping at Pottsville was that of lumber and shingles and such shipping as was done by the Con-

tinental navy, which was the floating of rafts of masts down the river to Philadelphia to supply the Continental and French navies with masts, heretofore spoken of. Then there were rafts of logs sent down the river to furnish lower riparian saw mills. Then they prepared lumber, shingles, &c. They were lashed together, and in the high water season they were thus shipped from Pottsville to the lower markets, even to Philadelphia.

When the canal was built, its first terminus was at Mt. Carbon, to which point the tramways led from Guinea Hill down Second Street to railroad, and down Railroad to Mt. Carbon; from Greenwood hill and Salem hill; from the western Market Street coal openings; from the Salem collieries, Potts colliery, Pott & Bannan, and others, the tramway carried the coal to Mt. Carbon. After the extension of the canal to the mouth of Mill Creek at Port Carbon, this extension passed just on the south side of the island, and on the island an aqueduct was built to carry the water to the north side of the Schuylkill, and from thence a basin was formed, its northern extremity reaching up to what is now the foot of E. Mahantongo Street. It was of considerable width. The edges were covered with wharves, and the tramway roads then terminated at this point until coal was hauled by steam, when the tramway gave way to the iron road. That tramway is today still to be found in Pottsville, at some points at a depth of eight to ten or twelve feet, at places a little closer to the surface, and, remarkable to say, much of its woodwork is in a perfect state of preservation.

After the steam roads were constructed, Pottsville no longer remained such a central shipping point, but the railroads built and laid their tracks to and under the chutes of the collieries. Today there is not a load of coal shipped to Pottsville to be loaded for transportation. All cars throughout the region are now loaded at the collieries.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The first industry of which we have any knowledge, erected here, was Basler's saw mill, near the mouth of Norwegian Creek. It is first mentioned in a letter written by Valentine Eckert, an officer acting under the Provincial Council, who resided at Reading. When he informed the Council of the massacre of the Neyman family, which occurred August 27, 1780, he stated that Neyman lived at the saw mill. (The particulars will appear in the appendix.) It is recognized as an establishment by the Pennsylvania Legislature, in the act declaring the Schuylkill River navigable, passed on the 15th day of March, 1784, as stated in a former chapter. From this we must almost infer that Neyman could not have been the only resident here. Surely there must have been a sawyer and helper; there must have been wood-choppers and teamsters, but their names are lost to history. Captain Leary presses the State Council for more troops to guard the inhabitants.

The next in order of time would appear to be the construction by Isaac Thomas and Lewis Reese of a fur-

nace on the island, between the years of 1795 and 1804. Some give the year at 1800; others, at 1795. Chambers gives it at 1804. The next was a furnace at the corner of Coal and Mauch Chunk Streets. The next in order would be the building of a forge on the island. The next in order would be the grist mill which was built by John Pott in 1810, occupying the present site of Phillips & Company's shirt factory. And probably the next, the oil mill built by John Pott at the corner of Norwegian and Railroad Streets, where the present Chronicle building now stands.

The Norwegian Creek, Mill Creek, the Schuylkill River, and the West Branch of the Schuylkill River, were studded with saw mills at or about this time, which must have furnished labor for many workmen. We have no evidence that at that early day any other industrial plants were established. There was a grist mill built at the southwest corner of Union and Railroad Streets, on Norwegian Creek, some time later. It was burned down about fifty years ago. There were probably blacksmith shops and other small industries established here in those early days, although we have no record of them. Indeed, it would seem that prior to 1825 and 1826, these few industries would have employed all the people who then lived hereabouts.

The history of the furnace first built by Reese & Thomas is a subject that would furnish a most fruitful history. We have neither time nor space to enter upon it; but a few desultory remarks will be made. The furnace passed out of the hands of the Pott family in 1828. There were numerous owners of the plant after that, but it never seems to have proved a profitable investment. Finally, here it was discovered that anthracite coal was a proper fuel for the smelting of a high grade of iron, but the furnace was not run very successfully until 1853, when it was acquired by Hanson Atkins and Charles M. Atkins, trading as Atkins Brothers. They rehabilitated the plant, and from that time up to 1894, during which time the original furnace was greatly enlarged, and two other large sister furnaces were erected on this site, the making of iron was most successful. The indefatigable will and energy of the members of this firm placed it upon a footing second to none in the State. The senior brother, Hanson Atkins, died in 1870, after which the business was conducted by Charles M. Atkins until about 1880, when it was transformed into the Pottsville Iron & Steel Company. Charles M. Atkins stood in the front rank of ironmasters in this State.

Prior to the death of Hanson Atkins, they acquired the Pottsville rolling mills, formerly owned by John Burnish & Co. and by E. M. Yardley & Co. They had never proved very successful, but after taken in hand by the Atkins Brothers, and subsequently by Charles M. Atkins, they proved wonderfully successful, and this plant, in conjunction with the furnaces, formed one of the finest and most profitable iron plants in the State, for many years.

Enthusiast in his art as Mr. Charles M. Atkins was, yet when the Confederate guns were fired on Fort Sum-

Pottsville—View from Lawton's Hill Published by B. Bannan, Drawn by J. A. Benade.

ter, his patriotic spirit, as he thought, called him to arms. He went to his friend, who was also his father's friend, Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, and placed himself at his service. Gen. Cameron said to him, "I admire your patriotism, but we cannot take you. You have a higher and greater work to perform. You know how to make iron, and this country will need all it can get. Go back home and make iron, and you will do your country the highest service." He took his advice and made iron up to the day of his death.

The entire plant has since been acquired by The Eastern Steel Company, who have rebuilt the rolling mills, but have dismantled the furnaces. Their rolling mills furnish one of the most modern and largest steel plants in the country, and bid fair to furnish labor to our workmen for all time to come. It is the belief that if the Atkins Brothers had not taken hold of the furnace and rolling mill, they would have been dismantled; and this town, if that had occurred, would have lost the means of employment of anywhere from 300 to 1,000 men from the period of 1860 up to 1894. During that period, about three-fourths of the freight that went out of Pottsville or came into it, was consigned to or sent from this plant.

In order to look into some of the industries and some that were wanted in Pottsville in the year 1830, an article in the Miners' Journal of that day throws some light upon this:

"We are sadly in want of mechanics here. A half a dozen good master blacksmiths, with three or more journeymen each, would find plenty of business. * * * A regiment of carpenters, bricklayers, and stone masons, with a strong detachment of sober laborers, would find employment. House painters, who understand mixing paints and using them without daubing the floors, are very rare among us. Our town supports two paper-hangers handsomely. * * * A wheelwright, a cabinet maker, and a pump borer are needed. A good barber shop we have not got. Our barbers are all stationed in the bar rooms of the taverns, for want of room elsewhere. * * Our borough would support a tobacco spinner and a good cigar maker. A pottery would succeed. A few tanners in the suburbs would find plenty of hides, which, for want of sale, are hung up under our noses. * * * A few more clean butchers * * would be more popular. We really want a good, clean bakery and half a dozen of hucksters' shops. We have no ice houses and no milkman yet. * * From the quantity of rum consumed, we may venture to hold out flattering hopes to a distiller. * * * A rope walk ought to succeed. An eating house on the plan of the New York Fulton Market shops would be exactly adapted to this place. * * A large hat factory much wanted; you cannot buy a hat now without going to a grocery or liquor store for it. A tasty fruit, confectionery and mineral water establishment would be well patronized. More dry good and grocery stores are wanted. It is high time that the union of all kinds of goods and wares, wet, dry, soft, hard, and grocery, in one room, was abolished. A snug grocery and liquor store

has lately been opened here, which is doing an elegant business. Two hardware stores are doing very well. A new apothecary store, and one established last fall (1829) are flourishing. Goods of all kinds sell enormously high, for want of competition. Owing to the scarcity of houses, the business is in the hands of a favored few. We see no reason why a snug fancy store would not do business. But we are ecrtain there would be no mistake in a good millinery, mantua-making, and sewing establishment. A lady can get nothing in the line of the former two, under a long notice, and the young men don't know where to get their linen made up. A good saddlery would do. * * About twenty women, who would hire out to wash clothes, scrub houses, &c., might earn their fifty cents a day, and find ample employment. A hundred good servant girls, who know how to stay at a good place when procured, would make their dollar a week. More boarding houses are wanted, especially for the middling classes of persons. There are at present three large buildings in progress for the accommodation of the first class, which, when finished, will help to thin the floors of our hotels, which are frequently covered at night with persons who cannot find beds. Competition in tavern-keeping would be as salutary as it would be novel in this town.

"Having given a hasty bit of our wants, it just occurs to us, that were these persons to come here en masse, they would be in a great predicament for houses, wherein to put their families and pursue their different avocations. Those who are here can hardly live for want of room. We are daily, almost hourly, beset with applications for houses to rent."

The collieries that were in operation in and about Pottsville prior to 1842 were owned by Mr. Charles Lawton, Messrs. Potts & Bannan, Mr. Charles Ellet, the Delaware Coal Company, Milnes & Haywood, George H. Potts, and some others. At that time Mr. Lawton was undermining the very town of Pottsville itself. An underground working underneath Pottsville has its opening at Greenwood hill and extends westwardly as far as a point near Fourth and Norwegian Streets. The workings on the Guinea Hill tract were also partly under the surface of Pottsville.

Among the larger iron industries that were carried on during the 30's and the 40's were Messrs. Haywood & Snyder's foundry and machine shops, erected in 1834; the Pottsville Iron Foundry and Machine Shop, owned and carried on by E. W. Maginnis; Farrell's foundry; Derr's stove foundry; Benjamin Pomeroy's foundry and machine shop; John L. Pott's foundry and machine shop, late on Noble & Rhoda.

The evolution of the original Pott furnace into the great plant of The Eastern Steel Company has been treated incidentally in another chapter. The large iron works of Haywood & Snyder, subsequently George W. Snyder, and still more subsequently the Snyder Manufacturing Company, and the works of James Wren and of Benjamin F. Pomeroy, were many years ago absorbed and merged into the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron

Company, who increased the space of these plants and rebuilt portions of them, and employ a great army of men. Their work is mainly all of the iron work of all the collieries of the company; some local railroad work, as may be needed.

These comprise the iron works of Pottsville, excepting those of Sparks& Parker, boiler and engine makers and general machinists, and the Pottsville Bolt Company. The business of The Eastern Steel Company is the manufacture of steel, the building of bridges, and furnishing the steel frames for large houses, and all other kinds of steel structural work.

Other manufacturers are E. Barth, brush manufacturer. Carriage and wagon makers are Long & Delph, D. G. Matthews, J. Schablein, and J. Yaisle. Fertilizer manufacturers are, Pottsville Fertilizer Company and Jacob Ulmer Packing Company. Shirt manufacturers, M. Phillips & Son. Silk manufacturers, Tilt Silk Mill Co. This is a large plant and employs a vast number of people, mostly women and girls. It has been in existence for a period of nearly twenty years, and has become one of Pottsville's permanent and most useful fixtures. Its work and product is of the highest character in the land. John Reber, stocking manufacturer. Dengler Brothers, shoe manufacturers. Derr's Stove Works. There are others, doubtless many in number, which do not just at this time come into the mind of the writer.

LOCAL AND FAMILIAR NAMES, THEIR ORIGIN, MEANING, AND APPLICATION.

Manioung (Indian)—Name for the Schuylkill River. Means, the Mother River.

Ontelaunee (Indian)—The daughter river. (Berks.)

Mahantongo (Indian)—Where we had plenty of venison to eat.

Swatara (corrupted Indian)—Where we had plenty of eels to eat.

Tamaquay (Indian)—Creek of the Beaver.

Mahanoy (Indian)—Moughonoy.

Indian Run—So named because of its being a place of sacred visitation by the Indians after they colonized in the Wyoming and Allegheny valleys.

Jalappa, Palo Alto, Sacramento, Molino (Mexican)—Names given by the soldiers, or by reason of interest taken in the events of the Mexican War.

Ashland—So named after the home of Henry Clay.

Cressona—So named after John R. Cresson, formerly the President of the Mine Hill Railroad Company.

Yorkville—So named for the York Farm tract, on which it is mainly built.

The Orchard—This was the site of the old Pott apple orchard.

Buckhorn—Was a hotel located on Broad Mountain along the King's Highway, with a sign of a buck's horns.

The Great Pine Forest—All that territory lying between Sharp and Broad Mountain.

St. Anthony's Wilderness—All that territory lying between the Blue and Second Mountains. So named by Count Zinzendorf after his brother missionary, Anthony Seifert.

Norwegian Creek—So named after the Norway tract, now Fishbach.

Cumbola (Welsh)—Valley of Knolls.

Shenandoah (Indian)—This name was doubtless borrowed from the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, that figured so extensively in the Civil War.

New Castle—Named after the central coal region in England, New Castle-on-Tyne.

St. Clair—Named after St. Clair Nichols, one of its founders.

Heckscherville—Named after Charles Heckscher, who was the President of the old New York and Schuylkill Coal and Improvement Company.

Beaumont (French)—Meaning Beautiful Mountain. This is a very ancient name for that locality. It is situate a short distance east of Tower City.

Susquehanna (Indian)—The stream of the water lily.

Otzinachson (Indian)—Was the Indian name of the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Dow P. O.—The writer is familiar with the name of this place; he caused the office to be established. The difficulty was in finding a name that the Government would accept. Four or five names had been sent in; all were refused. Finally, the German neighborhood, while siting in convention on the subject, saw a flock of pigeons flying over them. The German for pigeon is "dowb." "I have it," cried one, "we will call it Dowb." The final "b" was dropped, and "Dow" was sent in and accepted.

Mount Carmel—So named because its founder, having visited the Holy Land, found a resemblance of the scenery to that sacred mount.

Mabel P. O.—So named about thirty years ago after the Christian name of the P. M.'s daughter.

Bohundy—Was the ancient name of Pine Creek, flowing nearby the Red Church and emptying into the Schuylkill river nearly opposite the town of Auburn.

Rough and Ready—So named after General Zach. Taylor.

Mount Carbon—So named after that portion of the Sharp Mountain jutting out on the Schuylkill on its right bank.

Mohannon (Indian)—The Indian name of the creek flowing through the meadows near Orwigsburg.

Nich. Allen—The familiar name of one of the pioneers of the early settlement. He lived for a time at Big Spring on Broad Mountain, some four or five miles distant from Pottsville, and later in the little valley at Mount Carbon, where his hut is still standing. He was an Englishman, who came here from a New England State, to which he returned late in life and where he died. He was an eccentric, original character, a hunter and explorer, and is said to have discovered coal in the early days. His name appears in several original land warrants as warrantee.

Big Jack—Said to have been the last permanent Indian settler on the town site.

Tulpehocken (Indian)—The creek of the Turtles.

Cocoosing (Indian)—The Creek of the Owls. Owl Creek. Both these latter in Berks County.

Con. Minnich's—The proprietor of an ancient hotel and lumbering headquarters as early as 1780, and probably much earlier. This place was located in the immediate vicinity of the spot on which the Seven Stars Hotel now stands, on the Centre Turnpike. It is well established by tradition and is marked on Powell's map of 1790.

Devil's Den—Located on the farm of John A. Filbert, south of Schuylkill Haven, at a spring and near an old lime kiln along the road to Adamsdale.

The land beyond the Blue Mountain—This expression was coined by the early settlers of Berks County; therefore, the land north of the Blue Mountain.

Hessa schtettel—The old local name for Yorkville.

Indian Ridge—Tradition has it that an early settler named Eisenhuth shot and killed a marauding Indian here.

Duncott—The coal lands here belonged to Dundas and Lippincott. Parts of these two names were merged in one. It was recently coined.

Falls—Aycrigg's Falls in the Swatara, in the gap through the Blue Mountain.——Swatara Falls, in the headwaters of the Swatara on Broad Mountain.——West West Falls, a few miles north by west from Minersville, on a stream of that name.——a falls in a stream on the northern slope of Broad Mountain, near Fountain Spring. It was recently named Teidyuscung Falls.

Pennamite War—The incipient war between the Pennsylvania and Connecticut early settlers. Its battleground was in the Wyoming Valley. If the claims of Connecticut, Maryland and Virginia had been allowed, Pennsylvania would now be only about sixty miles in width. We would at this place, however, still be in Pennsylvania. Congress later on, settled the boundary.

Young's Landing—A landing place for coal from the Salem colliery from Salem Hill on the eastern verge of Pottsville. The bodies of these early settlers now lie buried on the hillside on its eastern slope.

Fort Lebanon—A French and Indian fort located on the Pinedale road leading from Auburn, about ½ mile east of the Pennsylvania station.

Fort Franklin—A French and Indian War fort located in West Penn Township, about one-half mile south of Snyderville, on the road leading to Lynnport, Lehigh County.

Diedrich Snyder's Block House—Stood on top of the Blue Mountain, near Neuin's old tavern, on the road leading to Strausstown.

Tamanend (Indian)—Named after an Indian chief said to be buried in the mountains near that place.

OUR MODERN CONVENIENCES.

Pottsville is in possession of all the conveniences of a well regulated modern city. Our water supply is plentiful and of the best quality in the world. It is supplied from three different streams, Eisenhuth Run, Kaufman Run, and Indian Run. The former two are about twelve miles distant, very near the summit of the Broad Mountain range. These two streams flow through two narrow little valleys in the red shale, where there is no coal underneath, and where the water is stored by two immense dams or reservoirs and piped to the town. The third flows through a narrow valley between the Second and Sharp Mountains, and empties into the West Branch of the Schuylkill, about two miles west of Pottsville. Here the water is held in a large reservoir and is pumped into the main pipes of the town.

The watersheds of these streams are all of them wooded, with not a single house erected thereon except one, the house of the managers and watchmen. Every drop of this water is mountain spring water, and as pure and clear as crystal.

The town is supplied with a good quality of gas manufactured within the town limits and in plentiful supply.

An electric light and power plant is in extensive operation. It furnishes the public lighting of the town as well as for many individuals.

These corporations are all private. Pottsville owns no public works. Owing to the hilly surface of the town site, the drainage is good. The sewerage system is good and ramifies the entire town, and the rapidly flowing Norwegian Creek is its busy scavenger.

Centre Street, the main street, is mostly paved; the other streets are being rapidly macadamized, and the streets of the entire town are being gradually lifted out of the mud of former years. Competing lines of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones are galore, and furnish the means of internal and distant communication to the heart's desire. The old buildings are being rapidly torn down and replaced by modern structures; and whether for dwelling or business purposes, the architect and the

builder have an eye single to good taste and the beautiful. In many cases the new buildings are of grand and imposing appearance.

OUR MINISTERS.

A roster of the names of our present ministers appears with the list of our churches. The ministers of Pottsville have ever been an honored body of men, duly worthy of that respect we have and owe to the cloth. All of them are zealous in the work for the great Master; all of them solicitous for the welfare, spiritual and physical, of their parishioners. Whilst most of their congregations have grown up out of a handful of members originally, they are now nearly all so large that many of their churches had to be remodeled or rebuilt to accommodate their numerous parishioners.

For the most part, our most successful clergymen have taken active interest in the general affairs of men, bringing themselves within that closer scope where man talks to man face to face. It is this character, so well developed in most of our ministers of the Gospel, that brings about the high ideals of Christianity that are advocated in our midst.

The churches are all prosperous, well attended, and have all the incidents that belong to a well established and well governed church community. All of them have Sunday schools and libraries, and most of them have all the co-ordinate societies that are usually found in the best regulated churches, such as Christian Endeavor, the various guilds, the Dorcas Society, Charity Society, and other adjuncts that prepare the youth and the maturer person to enter within the portals of the church.

Some of our ministers, past and present, have gained high honors in the church. Rev. Dr. Lewis, who removed from this parish many years ago, and who recently died in Philadelphia, reached the highest rank in the ministerial profession in that city. Rev. Father James I. McDermott, formerly the officiating priest of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, went to Philadelphia from this place many years ago, and today stands in the front rank of the church as a councilor and guide for the church of Philadelphia. Others have distinguished themselves, both at home and abroad. Our clergy of the present day consists of cultured, high-toned, scholarly men, men who search not the Scriptures alone, but who search the history of this world and the history of humanity as well. There are a number now living in town who have reached the highest rank in their profession. May the Holy Spirit help them in their service of the great Master.

OUR CHURCHES.

The different churches of Pottsville have ever been zealous to keep abreast of the times in the accommodation of their increasing membership and in the architecture of their church structures. There are many beautiful church edifices in the borough, all in different styles of architecture, yet all of imposing external appearance. Some more modern in architecture than others, but all of them handsomely furnished.

The first church organization in the borough was effected by St. Luke's, now Trinity Episcopal, who began their church building at once, in 1826. The next is St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church; the third the Quaker meeting house, which had its birth in the basement of the Episcopal Church. The Episcopal, the Methodist, and probably some others, had their birth in the old log school house that stood on the lot donated by John Pott, the founder, which stood on the site of the present Grammar School building on North Centre Street. The original church edifice of the Lutheran church, which stood on the site of the present edifice, was a prominent feature on the ancient maps of the town.

Our Churches

with the names of the pastors, are here given:

Baptist.

First, Mahantongo and 7th. Rev. Arthur J. Hall, Pastor.

Catholic.

St. John the Baptist, German, Mahantongo and 10th. Rev. Frederic W. Longinus, Pastor; Rev. Joseph A. Schaeffer, Asst. Pastor.

St. Patrick's, Roman, Mahantongo and 4th. Rev. Franics J. McGovern, Pastor; Rev. William C. Farrell, Assistant Pastor.

St. Joseph's Roman (Italian).

Christian Scientist.

First Church of Christ, Centre and Union. George M. Rishel, First Reader; Mrs. Aurelia L. Rishel, Second Reader.

Episcopal.

Trinity, Centre and Howard Ave. Rev. Howard W. Diller, Rector; Rev. James F. Powers, D. D., Rector Emeritus; Rev. George Zellers, Assistant.

Chapels—St. John's, Fishbach; St. Paul's, Mechanicsville; Resurrection, Baber's Cemetery.

Evangelical.

Evangelical, Arch, between 3rd and 4th. Rev. J. F. White, Pastor.

United Evangelical, Centre, below Union. Rev. E. H. Romig, Pastor.

Hebrew.

Temple Oheb Zedek, Arch above 3rd. Rev. Herman Goldstein, Rabbi.

Lutheran.

English Evangelical, 511 Garfield Sq. Rev. William F. Rentz, Pastor.

German Trinity, 3rd between Arch and Race. Rev. J. H. Umbenhen, D. D., Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal.

Methodist Episcopal, Market and 4th. Rev. W. H. Lindemuth, Pastor.

Welsh Calvinistic, Laurel and 3rd.

Welsh Congregational, Minersville, near 3rd.

Bethel A. M. E., Laurel and 9th., Rev. James Randolph, Pastor.

Presbyterian.

First, Mahantongo and 3rd. Rev. J. H. Eastman, D. D., Pastor.

Second, Market and 5th. Rev. Frank J. Milman, D. D., Pastor.

Reformed.

First, Market above 9th. Rev. A. F. Dreisbach, Ph. D., Pastor.

Trinity, Market, between 3rd and 4th. Rev. Samuel L. Whitmore, D. D., Pastor.

Young Men's Christian Association, 311 W. Market Street. A. W. Sheafer, President; G. T. Burd, Vice President; George R. Moll, Recording Secretary; James Archbald, Jr., Treasurer; George L. Goodwin, Genetal Secretary. Organized September, 1890.

OUR BOROUGH OFFICERS.

President of Council—K. C. Wilson.

Chief Burgess—Edwin S. Stine.

High Constable—James McCullough.

Treasurer—Samuel M. Mortimer.

Solicitor—E. P. Leuschner.

Eng. and Com. Highways—Wm. S. Pugh.

Collector of Taxes—Wm. H. Bearstler.

Supervisor—Isaac Jones.

Town Clerk—G. A. Berner.

Auditors—Thos. W. Lowthert, Chas. L. Fasolt, Wm. H. Ent.

Chief of police—Hiram S. Davies.

OUR SECRET SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

M. M. McMillan, Esq., is Deputy Grand Master of this district.

Pulaski Lodge No. 216. Meets third Monday of each month.

Mountain City Chapter Royal Arch, No. 196. Meets on the fourth Monday of each month.

Constantine Commandery Knights Templars No. 41. Meets second Wednesday of each month.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Gowen Post No. 23. Meets Thursday evenings.

Union Veteran Legion Encampment No. 19. Meets every first Saturday evening of the month.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Mountain Castle No. 48. Meets every Wednesday evening.

Knights of Malta.

Schuylkill Commandery No. 202. Meets every Wednesday evening.

Odd Fellows.

Franklin Encampment No. 4. Meets first and third Wednesday of each month.

Miners' Lodge, No. 20. Meets every Tuesday evening.

Haydn Lodge, No. 44. Meets Thursday evening.

Girard Lodge, No. 53. Meets Friday evening.

Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 281. Meets Monday evening.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.

Washington Camp No. 36. Meets Monday evening.

Washington Camp No. 14. Meets every Friday evening.

Washington Camp No. 500.

Improved Order of Red Men.

Seneca Tribe, No. 41. Meets Thursday evening.

Royal Arcanum.

Council No. 965. Meets second and fourth Friday of each month.

United American Mechanics.

Council No. 263. Meets every Tuesday night.

Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Pottsville Aerie No. 134. Meets first and third Sundays of each month.

Pottsville Camp No. 8985, M. W. of A. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Pottsville Conclave, No. 112, Improved Order of Heptasophs. Meets first and third Friday of each month.

Pottsville Division No. 1, A. O. H. Meets third Sunday afternoon of each month.

Pottsville Lodge No. 207, B. P. O. E. Meets second and fourth Monday evening of each month.

St. Bernard Beneficial Association. Meets every third Wednesday.

St. John's Batist Beneficial Society. Meets first Wednesday of each month.

St. Patrick's T. A. B. Society. Meets first Monday of each month.

Solomon Castle, No. 64, B. U. Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Union Lodge, No. 124, I. O. B. B. Meets every first and third Sunday forenoon of each month.

Walhalla Lodge, No. 29, D. O. H. Meets every Friday.

Washington Verein. Meets second Wednesday evening of each month.

OUR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Has filled a place which has long been wanting in this community. An institution of this character was first begun as early as 1833, but did not continue long. Again, in 1851, there was organized what was called the Pottsville Scientific Society, which commenced its labors only soon to be discontinued. The present Historical Society was organized May 29, 1903, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. A Constitution was adopted, and a charter of incorporation was obtained from the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, September 4, 1903. The meetings occur on the last Wednesday of every month, excepting in July and August. At these meetings there are read historical papers developing the ancient history of Schuylkill County. These papers are published at various seasons in pamphlet form, but so arranged as to be put into volumes. Of Vol. I there have been already published four numbers, averaging about 75 or 80 pages each. It has been discovered that this section of country is a fruitful field for early local and national history. The present officers are, D. C. Henning, President; Joseph F. Patterson and George W. Channell, Vice Presidents; D. G. Lubold, Secretary; Jacob W. Fox, Treasurer.

OUR MILITARY COMPANIES.

Pottsville has ever had great pride in maintaining a high order of military. Scarce was the borough incorporated, when, in 1831, the Light Infantry of Pottsville

was organized, with Captain Dean as its commander, soon after succeeded by Captain Bland, the father of Dr. Bland. It then already had a large roster of members. This company has kept up its organization ever since, and is now Co. H of the 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, Capt. James W. Hoepstein, commander. When the Civil War broke out, in April, 1861, this company promptly enlisted before the echoes of the guns on Fort Sumter had died away, was accepted by Governor Curtin, and became one of the five companies from Pennsylvania who first entered the capital at Washington to defend it. These five companies were located, one other of them in Pottsville, one in Lewistown, one in Reading, and one in Allentown. After the first three months' service was over, they came home, but all or very nearly all, re-enlisted in the three years' service, and served in various regiments until Appomattox.

The Washington Artillerists was organized in 1842; its captain was James Nagle, afterwards a general in the Union Army in the War of the Rebellion. The roster of this company was also large. When the war with Mexico broke out, this company enlisted in the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. One of the privates of the company, Frank Wynkoop, was elected the Colonel of the regiment. They served with distinction throughout the entire war, their principal campaign being from Vera Cruz to the capture of Mexico, with General Scott. They fought in many of those battles and left many of their comrades on the field of honor in Mexico. They returned and kept up the organization, and when the War of the Rebellion broke out they too enlisted at the same time as the Infantry, were accepted, and also became one of the five companies of the First Defenders of the National capital. They entered the capital 135 strong, and when they reached there they met the immortal Abraham Lincoln, who welcomed them; he shook every officer and man by the hand and thanked them for coming to help him. Of this number all re-enlisted in various regiments, and 72 of them, it is said, returned home wearing the shoulder straps of a commissioned officer or fell on the field of honor.

The five companies of the First Defenders have formed an association called the First Defenders' Association. They have been recognized by resolutions of Congress and by resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, as the first soldiers who responded in the Civil War. They wear a distinctive badge voted to them by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. This company is now Co. F, 4th Regt., National Guard of Pennsylvania. It is commanded by Capt. George Kalbach.

OUR BAND, &c.

Third Brigade Band. Meets every Tuesday and Friday evening, in Seitz Building, 114 S. Centre St. Howard Sterner, President; C. E. Beyerle, Secretary; James S. Sterling, Treasurer; Frederic Gerhard, Bandmaster.

American Drum Corps. Meets every Monday and Friday evenings, 201 N. Centre St. Richard Wentzel, Secretary; Wm. Edmunds, Treasurer; Fred. Watts, Leader.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer, T. J. Sullivan.

Humane Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, of Pottsville, Inc. Meets every Thursday.

American Hose Co., No. 2. Meets every Monday evening. Edward H. Lutz, Secretary.

Phoenix Fire Engine and Benevolent Co., No. 2. Meets first and third Mondays of each month. John J. Sullivan, Secretary.

Good Intent Fire Co., No. 1, Inc. Meets Tuesday evening. William P. Bray, Secretary.

Good Will Hose and Engine Co., No. 4. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday. Henry Kull, Secretary.

West End Hose Co., No. 7. Meets second and fourth Tuesday. William T. Cullen, Secretary.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

The Pottsville Benevolent Association. Organized Sept. 12, 1867. Officers: William F. Scheerer, President; Hiram Parker, Jr., Vice President; E. E. Nagle, Secretary; Dr. P. K. Filbert, Corresponding Secretary; A. W. Sheafer, Treasurer.

The Benevolent Association's Home for Children. This is a branch of the Benevolent Association; it was opened May 24, 1873. Officers: President, ————; Vice President, W. K. Woodbury.

OUR GOOD SAMARITAN.

Pottsville is blessed with a superior hospital. It is located at the corner of Mauch Chunk and Jackson Streets, in the southeastern portion of the town. The original building was the dwelling of the late George Lauer, deceased, but this was greatly improved, a large addition erected in the rear, and a side wing, almost doubling the original capacity, together with a distinct building for special cases. It will now accommodate probably 100 patients, and it has filled a place that was long wanted in this community. It is served by a resident physician, but the best medical talent of the town alternate in giving it medical service of the highest order. The officers are, Guy E. Farquhar, President; J. P. Jones, Vice President; Irving H. Super, Treasurer; W. L. Sheafer, Secretary; Executive Board, H. S. Thompson, A. S. Faust, Andrew Robertson, W. L. Sheafer; Superintendent, Miss E. F. Darling.

The origin and founding of this most worthy institution is well known to this generation. It was through the beneficence of Samuel Shippen and Miss Elizabeth Shippen, son and daughter of the late John Shippen, that the site was procured and remodelled into a hospital, additions added and improvements made. The energy of some of our foremost citizens and additional aid from the original promoters have made it what it now is, one of the best conducted institutions of its kind in the State.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

This is the largest anthracite coal corporation in America. Its many collieries and its thousands of acres of coal land are located in Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties. They are all located on either a main line or branch of the Philadelphia and Reading railway system. All of their coal is loaded into the cars and hauled away from the mines by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. Its headquarters are established in Pottsville, the home of its Third Vice President and General Superintendent and Manager, William J. Richards. They have recently completed the handsomest and largest business building in the borough. It is situate on a number of lots at the northwest corner of Second and Mahantongo Streets. Here are congregated the heads of all departments and divisions, and the clerical force of each, and all the work of this great corporation emanates from this building. The building is one of the most modern of its kind, absolutely fireproof, being built with steel frame and granite walls.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Pottsville and vicinity are well served by the Union Traction Company. This road traverses the entire Centre Street from north to south; eastwardly the length of Mauch Chunk Street; westwardly the entire length of West Market Street. Its branches extend westward to Yorkville and Minersville; northward to Glen Carbon; eastwardly to Palo Alto, Port Carbon, St. Clair and Tumbling Run; southwardly, to Schuylkill Haven and Orwigsburg.

This system serves a community of probably fifty or sixty thousand people. Its service through the town is once every twelve minutes; to other points every 24 minutes or half hour. A single power plant at Palo Alto furnishes the entire system with power. Joseph Hoellman is the General Superintendent and Manager, office at the power house, Palo Alto.

OUR BANKS.

Miners' National Bank. Organized as State bank 1828 and as National bank in 1864; capital stock $500,000. Jacob S. Ulmer, President; J. H. Mudey, Vice President; George H. DeFrehn, Cashier. No. 130 S. Centre Street.

Pennsylvania National Bank. Incorporated 1866. Capital $200,000; surplus $120,000. David H. Seibert, President; H. B. Bartholomew, Vice President; Charles T. Brown, Cashier. 19 S. Centre Street.

Safe Deposit Bank of Pottsville. Chartered Feb. 18, 1870. Capital $200,000. Surplus $225,000. Andrew Robertson, President; William Pollard and W. L. Sheafer, Vice Presidents; J. W. Fox, Secretary and Treasurer. 211 South Centre Street.

Union Safe Deposit Bank. Capital $100,000. C. H. Kline, Cashier. No. 1 S. Centre Street.

Schuylkill Trust Company. Dr. F. W. Boyer, President; Col. Norman S. Farquhar, Secretary; James A. Medlar, Treasurer. Capital, $132,000. 5 and 7 N. Centre Street.

DENTAL SURGERY.

The dental surgery of our town is first class and is not excelled anywhere. The day is readily recalled by this generation when nearly all first class professional work for the town and county was sent to Philadelphia. Now all kinds of work requiring the highest skill is being done here by our local dentists. The Beef Trust seems to have no visible effect on the demand for the dentist.

OUR DOCTORS.

Our town has ever been supplied with physicians of a high order. There are two surnames here which are coeval with the existence of the borough. They are Halberstadt and Carpenter. In these families grandfathers, fathers and sons have kept up a continual term of practice since the early days of Pottsville. There are a number of physicians here, and have lived here in the past, who have greatly distinguished themselves, and it may well be said that our physicians stand in the front rank of their profession. To make sketches of them, or even to name them, is not our province, but it is due to them and our community to say that they have ever held the profession aloft to warrant the highest esteem of their patrons. They have been for many years banded together in a Medical Society, which has been productive of a high order of professional literature. They are associated in their society with the other physicians of the County.

Be it ever said to the credit of our Pottsville physicians, and in other parts of the county, that they were brave and patriotic men during the dark days of the Rebellion. The best proof of this fact is the roster of those who volunteered into that service. They were: Dr. John T. Carpenter, Dr. D. J. McKibben, Dr. Henry Chester Parry, Dr. Henry R. Silliman, Dr. D. Webster Bland, Dr. O. M. Robbins, Dr. Thomas Turner, Dr. J. B. Brandt, Dr. Palm, Dr. J. H. Kaufman, Dr. George W. Sailor, Dr. C. P. Herrington, Dr. F. J. Kerns, Dr. Charles H. Haeseler, Dr. Douglas R. Bannan, Dr. Theodore Augustus Helwig, Dr. John G. C. Swaving, Dr. J. Burd Peale, and Dr. Anthony Hager. This is truly a roll of honor.

OUR LAWYERS.

The Bench and Bar of Schuylkill County has always, since its organization, maintained a high standard. In its earlier days, owing to the fact of the many disputed titles to land, through interferences of original surveys, tax titles and other discrepancies, which might have passed without litigation had it not been discovered that the coal lying underneath the surface was of immense value. For many years, indeed soon after coal became the staple product that it is, up to within a few years ago, the courts of this county probably contributed more land law to our books of reports than any other common pleas court in

the entire country. This furnished a field for the highest qualities of the land lawyer; and he came, and the knowledge of the law that he here acquired, and the development of that law theretofore never laid down, through the interminable entanglements into which our titles had fallen, this field educated the land lawyer and brought him to the forefront of his profession.

Among others who were considered the leaders of our Bar because of their superior legal acumen, acquired through the intricacies of our practice, were Christopher Loeser, easily the greatest of them all; John Bannan, F. W. Hughes, Benjamin W. Cumming, Sr., John W. Ryon, Lin Bartholomew, F. B. Gowen, George R. Kaercher, and others of note! These are all deceased. Of the living, more anon!—Their range of practice carried them through the Supreme Court of the State, through the United States District and Circuit courts, even to the Bar of the United States Supreme Court. Some of them were selected for high places in our legislative and executive halls; in Congress; in the diplomatic service; in the Senate and Legislature of Pennsylvania; in the Constitutional Convention, and in other places of high honor. Many of them filled high posts in the Army of the Union during the War of the Rebellion. Sketches of their lives appear here and there, and it is not the province of the writer to enter upon this branch of the subject.

Although our courts are ever conducted with dignity and propriety. There is probably no Bar anywhere in which loyalty to the Court has become so much its first law as is the case at this Bar. Yet occasionally humor will come to the surface, and an instance or two will be given.

Lawyer X was specially appointed a deputy District Attorney for a week. In calling up a case of assault and battery, the defendant was found to be a charity person, that is, one who could not afford to employ a lawyer, and the Court appointed one to defend him. This lawyer, if nothing else, was quick at repartee. When the trial began, Lawyer Y (we will call him) asked the special deputy attorney, "Whom do you represent, sir?" "The Commonwealth," he replied. Then Lawyer Y, rising from his seat, lifting his hands, outstretching his arms, and looking heavenward, assuming a pose as if pronouncing a benediction, exclaimed, "Then God save the Commonwealth and this honorable court."

Another case, charge, larceny. Lawyer X was employed as for the defense. The charge was for the larceny of some mine picks. There was a flaw in the indictment, and it was quashed. Lawyer X told his client, "Now you can go home." His client sat still for a few moments, and he turned to him again, "You are free now, you can go home." So he got up, picked up his hat and walked to the gate of the railing which enclosed the Bar, when he stopped, turned around; facing the Court and his lawyer, he screamed out, "Lawyer X, Lawyer X, fwhat shall I do with the picks?"

A son of Erin's isle, a member of the Bar, who had matreeculated at Dooblin and had not shed his brogue,

whose pride was in searching the dictionaries for uncommon words, and in using them in ordinary conversation, as well as in speech-making, in a conversation with the writer had occasion to say this, "If Charley is not elected to Congress, then I am most egregiously misinformed or colossally mistaken."

Lawyer A and Lawyer B, two of our oldest members of the Bar, were trying a land case. Lawyer B, soon after the case had opened, alleged fraud, and he stuck to the idea of fraud all through the trial of the case, much to the disgust of Lawyer A, who had charge of the case for the plaintiff. Finally Lawyer A arose and addressed the Court in the following language, "I have tried lawsuits with and against Lawyer B for now going on near forty years. In all that time I never tried a lawsuit with him in which he did not shout "Fraud." He reminds me of a certain doctor who had a very serious patient, ill with typhoid fever. After he had attended him a few days, a friend asked him, 'How is the patient getting along?' He replied that he thought he was doing well, that he had now succeeded in throwing him into fits, 'and I am h——l on fits.' So with my friend, he is 'h——l' on fraud."

Many years ago the Eagle Hill colliery was levied upon by the Sheriff upon a judgment bond. The defendant came in with his attorney and filed an affidavit, whereupon the Court granted a rule to show cause why the execution should not be stayed. The Court granted it, directing testimony to be taken to establish the fact. The counsel for defendant was slow in taking this testimony. Many mules had been levied on in the mines and were, with all the other property, in the custody of the Sheriff, who left them there. The case was not taken up for some time; it was continued because of the want of having completed the taking of testimony. Finally the provender commenced to give out, and the Sheriff feared that if he would purchase provender, it might not be allowed to him as an item of his taxable costs. One day, while the lawyers were wrangling in court, the Sheriff's attorney arose and addressed the Court as follows: "I have been watching this case for some time, and all the progress there seems to be made is continuance after continuance. I will now inform the Court that the provender for the mules is running out, and that the Sheriff is afraid to run the risk of purchasing more. Now I think some arrangement should be made that these poor mules shall not starve while the jackasses are still braying in Court."

(Note).—Of the three law judges who sat on this case, but one survives, and the writer is the only surviving lawyer of the six who were employed in this connection.

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TUMBLING RUN.

Through the narrow valley lying between the Sharp and Second Mountains and east of the Schuylkill River flows the beautiful and romantic Tumbling Run. It rises probably eight miles distant, not far from the village of Lewistown, and flows westwardly into the Schuylkill, opposite Mt. Carbon. It drains a valley so narrow that the

Pottsville—View from Henry Clay Monument Showing Old Iron Works.

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crests of the two mountains are less than a mile distant throughout the entire length of the valley, the mountains ranging about 700 feet in height. Many years ago, when the Schuylkill Canal was first built, there were erected two large artificial lakes for the storage of water to supply the canal during the drought of the early autumn season. The upper, a dam, at a distance of near two miles from Pottsville, has been utilized into a semi-summer resort, especially for the people of Pottsville and vicinity. There are probably nearly 100 boathouses erected along its shores, each equipped with one or more boats, forming a naval fleet when they are out on the bosom of the lake. There is probably no other town in the State that possesses such a beautiful natural and artificial resort so near to its borders. Here there is bathing in summer time and skating in winter; a hotel, and a large auditorium for musical, theatrical and other entertainments. There are the usual merry-go-round, the shuffleboard, the ten pin alley, the quoits, and the means of all the rustic amusements.

It is a place much resorted to by our people as a picnic ground. Family picnics, club picnics, and picnics and gatherings of all kinds, and usually of the basket order, the homelike picnic. Occasionally there are trout, bass, and other fish, of unusual size. It is frequently the relay of the wild goose, the wild duck, of the loon and other water fowl which whet the appetite of the hunter. Frequently conventions and other social gatherings are held there; band concerts, and other entertainments; a large dancing pavilion, which is greatly appreciated and patronized. The grateful shade, the water scene, the beautiful expanse of country which may be seen from its mountain tops, invite old and young to enjoy the pleasures of Tumbling Run. It is connected with the borough by the Union Traction Company, and frequently the carrier is taxed to its utmost to carry the passengers to and fro. It is a most delightful annex to the borough of Pottsville.

If the visitor to Tumbling Run will but step say two hundred paces to the rear of the present hotel building and will look to the westward he will have before him a scene which is the subject of a painting which has for many years been on exhibition in the Royal Art Gallery at Munich, Bavaria, Germany. It is considered one of the most interesting works of art and of American scenes in the galleries of Europe. It was painted by Gustav Behone, probably fifty years ago. The artist was a brother-in-law of the late George DeBenneville Keim, a former president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. It is today a favorite home-reminder to the Pottsville tourist and has been the admiration of many who have never seen the original scene.

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ADIEU.

Reader, thou of the strong arm and the lion heart! and thou, O gentler reader, who would even now drop a tear and some fragrant blossoms on the lonely and unknown graves of Henry Neyman, his wife and children, could they but be found; who would shed copious tears over the narrative of Regina Hartman of Orwigsburg, who witnessed the murder of her father, her brother, and later while in captivity, that of her sister, and of her awful life in captivity for nine years; the narrative of the massacre of the two young Misses Reichelderfer, near Pinedale, just blooming into womanhood, one early morning, who on the eve prior to that fateful morn, in commending themselves to their Maker sang that pathetic German funeral hymn, "Wer weiss we nach meine ende," even as the noble swan singeth her own funeral dirge. Or were you to stand along the banks of the rushing Swatara at Pinegrove and watch poor nine year old Margery Everhart look upon the murder of her father and mother, her brothers and sisters, with the deadly tomahawk; her home in ashes and she a barefoot captive, traveling by day and by night, sleeping on the frosted sward as her bed, and the open canopy of the sky as her counterpane, and thus trudging over rock and through briar, over the mountains of the Alleghenies, and wading the streams away out into the Ohio country, there to remain into young womanhood, the slave of the forest savage, until rescued by the gallant General Boquet of the Royal American Line. I say to thee of the gentler heart and to the lion, we must now part. The season of our parting shall be as you will, in the morning, at noonday, in the evening, or in the night time. My parting word will suit itself to the season. Thee had'st both been wiser had thee carried thine own well-filled lamps. Our rambles through the mists of the dimness and sometimes darkness of the past have been at times lightened up by the sunlight of recorded history, but ofttimes my flickering lamp would emit only smoke and no light, and so we passed many a secret winding path, many a sealed closet, which the uncertain light of my lamp could not penetrate. Ye have been a goodly company to me. These tales ye may forget, but if ye will remember when ye reach the age of threescore and ten, and when thy grandchildren shall gather about thy knee and ask for a story, if ye will but say, "When I was a young miss, a middle-aged man once told me a story of the ancient life and history of my forefathers," they will ask you to tell it, if thee but say, "I have forgotten it, I have forgotten the name of the story teller, I cannot even describe him, but he told me a story," they will guess at it, they will wonder if they ever read it or ever will read it. They will wonder what his name is; they will make a mental picture of him. When they shall gain the like old age, they will tell their grandchildren how their grandmother once told them that a middle-aged man once told her a story of her forefathers, but how she had forgotten him and the story—thus it will be carried down through the corridors of time—then I shall have entered into the realms of immortality.

Pottsville—Looking East, Showing Pott & Vastine's Iron Works.

"Time rolls his ceaseless course, the race of yore,
  Who danced our infancy on their knee,
And told our marvelling boyhood legends store,
  Of their strange ventures that happed by land or sea.
How are they blotted from the things that be.
  How few, all weak, and withered of their force,
Wait on the verge of eternity,
  Like stranded wrecks, the tide returning hoarse,
To sweep them from our sight! Time rolls his ceaseless
      course."

EDITORIAL MUSINGS

JOURNAL, February 27, 1939

While history records John Pott primarily as founder of Pottsville, there is increasing evidence that Pott and his family of German immigrants are famous as the early industrial leaders of Schuylkill County.

In turn, Pott and his son, Abraham, are credited with beginning the manufacture of charcoal pig-iron, finding use for those shiny black rocks now known as anthracite and building the first railway known to the county.

John Pott's first industrial venture, according to a little read biographical sketch from the Biographical Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania of the Nineteenth Century, published in 1874, was establishment of a furnace in the "Orchard" on the northwest corner of Coal and Mauch Chunk streets, approximately across from the present site of Freed's Service Station.

On this part of the "Physick Tract," from which Pottsville was carved, Pott erected a furnace. A forge was built shortly afterwards near the location of the Pioneer Furnace. The ores used were bog ore, procured in the neighborhood, and ball ore gathered from the surface of the ground. The latter was the richer in quality.

Hollow ware and stoves, turned out by Pott, were traded to Susquehanna for grain which the pioneer ground in the "Shollenberger Mill." While digging the foundation of the mill, outcrops of coal veins were struck but were dismissed as of no importance.

Blacksmith David Berlin experimented with the use of coal for his fire, however, but not until 1816 when the son, Abraham, awoke alarmed by the roaring of a fire of hickory staves onto which he had carelessly thrown some small pieces of coal, was anthracite's importance realized.

This incident, paralleling the "discovery" of coal by Necho Allen and Jacob Ginther, the trapper, at various times, led the Pott family into the coal business.

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POTTSVILLE DAILY REPUBLICAN
MINERS' JOURNAL
EVENING CHRONICLE

Lumber was the primary reason for building of the Schuylkill Canal but enterprising Abraham floated coal to Reading and Philadelphia on flats, two or three a year. Later he mined coal from the Salem and Tunnel veins for some four years and worked coal on Guinea Hill.

In 1826, he took a contract from the North American Coal Company to deliver coal for $1.70 a ton into boats at the mouth of Mill Creek. The canal at this time was just being completed from Mt. Carbon to Port Carbon.

But transporting coal by wagons to the canal was a slow and tedious process to Abraham Pott, a diligent reader of William Strickland's "Reports on English Railways." Though he had never seen a railway, he undertook to construct one, devising even the car to run on the road.

This first railroad laid in the county was of 40-inch gauge. Its building necessitated the erection of a chute to hold the coal. This he also constructed.

When the canal was finished, directors of the company were amazed to see a single horse drawing a train of eight or ten loaded cars with ease, and the ingenious device for dumping the coal into a bin.

* * * * *

Verily a remarkable group, this Pott family. Its various members were not only pioneers and founders but iron and coal experimenters, railroad builders and chute inventors.

* * * * *

Writing of early iron foundries recalls the cherished letter of Mrs. Florence Coxe, West Market Street, from Prof. Weggandt, University of Pennsylvania professor and possesser of a piece made from the old Reese and Thomas Foundry.

Mrs. Coxe, who sent the writer two old prints showing the foundry, was advised that Isaac Thomas, its founder, who died in 1815, was his great grandfather. The piece made in the foundry was an iron pot with four leaf clover stamps.

Pioneer Furnaces, Where the Old Pott Furnaces Stood.

View of the County Jail and the Old Court House.

Schuylkill County Centennial

Fiftieth Anniversary - First Defenders

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